FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 5, 1847. [NO. 1544.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ODD FELLOWS'
FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE first quarter in 1847 will commence on Monday, January 4th, under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia Bilups, a lady favorably known for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted is such, as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and as far as is known in this Country, has been entirely successful. The Institution being under the direction and control of the Society of Odd Fellows, is not Sectarian in its character, nor can it be from the nature of its founders. Their object in its Establishment, is to place within the reach of the public, a School second to none, where the advantage of a thorough English education may be obtained at an expense far less than has been heretofore usual in this place.

The price of tuition, is three dollars and twenty-five cents per quarter. All necessary Books found *without any additional charge.*

Application may be made to Mr. John M. Stedman.

December 26, 1846. 43-3w

LIFE ASSURANCE.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Full explanations made on application to
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1846. 42-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

W. & G. J. Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.
Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr. —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr. Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiffs shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

D. HEARNE, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

John W. Stuart *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.
Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D. Watkins *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.
Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr. Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.

D. HEARNE, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

50 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 casks Roman Cement,
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris,
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty,
For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper,
for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained blch'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,
of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish,
for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

NEW BOOKS.

HEADLEY'S Sacred Mountains, $2 50; Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Bulwer's New Novel, Lucretia, 25; John Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; Rory O'More, an Irish National Romance, by Lover, 50; Legends and Stories of Ireland, by ditto, 50; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Sketches of North Carolina.

BY the Rev. WM. HENRY FOOTE, just received, price $2 50, by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.

December 28, 1846. 43-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at December Term, 1846, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isabella Campbell. All persons having claims against the Testatrix, are notified to present them within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAVID A. RAY.

Dec. 22, 1846. 43-3w

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an assignment from D. P. McDonald, of Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., to Wm. Powel, B. B. McKenzie, D. B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, we shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, in Rockingham, on Monday the 11th day of January next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day until sales are completed, the following described Property, viz:

One tract of land, adjoining the lands of Wm. B. Cole and others, containing about one hundred acres.

The House and Lot known as the Richmond Hotel, (lot containing about twenty-five acres.)

The House and Lot on the Southwest corner of the public square.

The House and Lot on which A. W. Moody, Esq. resides at this time.

The Storehouse occupied at present by Tomlinson & Covington.

And said McDonald's interest in the House and Lot on which W. H. Bigelow resides, (being one-half.)

Two head Horses, six or seven head Cattle, one two horse Wagon, one Barouche and harness, with a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, *Cash*; over five dollars, on a credit of nine months, with interest from day of sale. Note and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

WILLIAM POWEL,
BETHUNE B. McKENZIE,
Agents for Assignees.

Dec. 1, 1846. 43-ts

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, two Timber Wagons, of good height, strong and well ironed. One of the Wagons has been run about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves,—twenty-seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.

Cumberland co., Dec. 14, 1846. 43tf

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-12m

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

In pay, provisions, and clothing, this Corps will be superior to any other yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly *in the advance*, where the hardest fighting may be expected.

The highest character for *courage* and *physical* ability will be required for admission. Apply to

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce com'dg N. C. Arsenal.

N. B. Two Dollars paid to citizens for each recruit they may procure. J. A. J. B.

OFFICE OF THE N. CAROLINA ARSENAL, Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1846.

To enterprising Young Men!

HAVING been authorized to enlist FIFTY LABOURERS for service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, I hereby invite applications for enlistment for that service from the enterprising young men of the surrounding country. The term of service will be Five Years—and those who may enlist will be sent to the Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. for duty. The pay will be NINE DOLLARS per month, and CLOTHING, RATIONS, FUEL, QUARTERS, LODGINGS and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE of the best kind; equal, in all, to Twenty-two Dollars per month.

The situation of the Ordnance Labourer, although he be enlisted, is very different from that of the Soldier of the line. Besides being free from the exposure of line duties, he has the opportunity of learning any trade he may fancy from the best instruction in the country. His indulgences, comforts, &c., are greater, and his treatment generally, under good behaviour, better than that of the man of the line.

No man will be received who is not intelligent, and free from physical defects.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce.

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

BOARDING HOUSE,
S. E. corner of Dock and Front sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Dock and Front streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph A. Hill, for the purpose of accommodating Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.

November 18, 1846. 42-10w

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January, by the former Teachers, Alex'r and N. McLean.—The following are the rates of Tuition in advance, per Session of five months:—

Languages and higher branches of Mathematics,	$12
English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography,	10
Orthography, Reading, and Writing,	6

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and in the immediate neighborhood, at from six to seven Dollars per month, one-half payable in advance.

No deduction for the absence of Students, except in cases of protracted illness.

Robeson county, Dec. 12, 1846. 42-3w

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Latterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,
for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

SOME time in December 1845, I gave a Note to Rowse & Tayler for thirty Dollars, to be paid in Leather on or before the 1st Nov. 1846.

And Whereas, said Note was fraudulently obtained from me, as I never received any value for the same, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same.

L. SIMMONS.

Montgomery County, Dec. 13, 1846. 42-3w

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the undersigned on Wednesday, the 9th instant, EPHRAIM HETHCOCK, a Mulatto man, about 35 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, with very small hands and feet, and a scar on his forehead. Said Mulatto had on, when he left, a good suit of clothes, good hat, and shoes, and was a little lame in walking. He probably has free papers, and will no doubt make his way for some free State. He was sold at our last County Court, for the term of five years, for the costs of a suit. He was brought up in Orange County, N. C., but has been travelling about, from place to place, for several years, having every where a very bad reputation. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said Mulatto to me in Randolph county, or lodge him in any Jail where I can get possession of him.

SAMUEL LEWIS.

December 15, 1846. 42-3w

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William R. Leggett and Sarah Pittman Executor and Executrix of the last will and Testament of Jesse Pittman, sen., deceased, *vs.* Jesse Pittman.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, the Defendant in this case, is not a Resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard Exparte.

Witness, Shadrack Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence, the 71st year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv $3 00.] 42-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Lains, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Charioteers, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice,
in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped
hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by
W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.

Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Dec.

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

November 18, 1846. 38-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Mary McIntosh, *vs.* John J. McIntosh and others, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander M'Intosh and William McIntosh, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

A Clincher.—The assumption of the Washington Union, that it was the duty of the President to occupy the country between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, because Congress had extended over it the jurisdiction of our laws, which he was bound to enforce, might have been more completely refuted, had we referred, as our neighbor of the "Times" has done, to the letters from the Secretary of War to Gen. Taylor. From these letters, as quoted in yesterday's Times, it appears that as early as the 15th of June, 1845, *six months before the act of Congress was passed*, the execution of which we are now told rendered it the *duty* of the President to take possession of the disputed territory, the Secretary of War wrote thus to Gen. Taylor. "The point of your ultimate destination, is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, *on or near the Rio Grande*, such a site," &c. And again on the 30th of July, 1845, Mr. Marcy wrote to Gen. Taylor, "The *Rio Grande* is claimed to be the boundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you will extend your protection. It is expected that in selecting the establishment for your troops, you will approach as near the boundary line—the *Rio Grande*—as possible."

How can it be contended, that it was the President's *duty* to occupy the territory up to the Rio Grande, *because* Congress had extended over it the jurisdiction of our laws, when in truth, as his own instructions to Gen. Taylor show, he had determined upon its occupation *before* Congress had acted upon the subject?—*Rich. Whig.*

A correspondent of the Whig from Washington, states the extraordinary fact, that Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Atchison, Allen, and Cass, all refused to accept the office of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This station being one of the most important and most honorable in our Government, the course of these gentlemen exhibits a remarkable reluctance to assume the responsibility of being connected with the foreign policy of the administration.

Richmond Times.

Maine.—We have probably lost the Legislature at last. An Extra Age announces 4 Locos elected to 1 Whig last Monday—9 no choice, 1 not heard from. This puts the Locos ahead, and probably saves them the State officers for another year.

A Beauty.—A white woman was brought before the Recorder, for cowhiding a couple of men. Her dimensions, as near as we could give them were as follows:—height six feet two inches, and breadth of skirt about four feet six inches. Both of her eyes were encircled with a rim of deep blue. Her dress was white muslin, and her striped blanket shawl seemed almost sufficiently large to cover the corporation. The lady's tears melted the Recorder and she was honorably discharged.

New York Express.

The Steamer *Johnston*, arrived at Smithfield from Newbern, a few days since.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHRISTMAS EVE FROLIC.

It has been customary, time immemorial, for the House of Commons to indulge in a broad burlesque of legislation on Christmas Eve, and for that purpose a bill or resolution or report of some *butt* of the House is selected for action. The member whose bill was made on the present occasion to assume so popular a shape by the *amendment* of Mr. Hayes, (commonly called "Cherokee,") is one of the queerest specimens we ever saw in a Legislative body. He is apparently perfectly satisfied with himself, and particularly with his dress, the climax of which, (if we may use the word,) is formed by a ruffled shirt (or *dickey*,) the only thing of the sort worn in the House. With the farther remark that Mr. Fagg is the largest man in the House, and Mr. Walser certainly not the handsomest, we leave the rest of the story to be told by the Register, as follows:—

CHRISTMAS EVE FROLIC.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Ferguson, of Haywood, to restore Jury Trials, in the County Court of Haywood County, came up on its third reading. After the reading of this Bill, Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, rose and said he was opposed, and he thought the people of Haywood were also, to restoring Jury Trials in that County. He hoped the gentleman from Haywood would give some information to the House respecting the wishes of the majority of his constituents in relation to the matter before the House.

Mr. Ferguson rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I've *got* a petition from Haywood County, with about 115 names *put* to it, and he had *got* also a copy of the advertisement which had been *put* in the newspapers thirty days before the petition was *sent out* for signers. He thought the Bill now (after the *explanation* he gave,) ought to pass.

Mr. Fagg, of Buncombe, called for the reading of the names attached to the petition. The Clerk then proceeded to read them, but before he had concluded, the House was completely convulsed with laughter. If the people of Haywood had searched over the archives of the Cherokee nation, they could not have selected as many hard names to pronounce or more comical in sound, than were those attached to this petition. On motion, Mr. Ferguson was requested to assist the Clerk in reading the names, but Nature not having endowed that gentleman with *great* powers of conception, and his ancestors being very economical and careful with their money, they neglected to establish school houses in his county, and for these reasons the gentleman could not render any assistance to the Clerk.

The House thinking this an important Bill, and wishing to do *justice* to the constituents of Mr. Ferguson, resolved itself into "Committee of the Whole," not on "the State of the Union," but on Mr. Ferguson's Bill. Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, who is the embodiment of wit and good humor, was called to the Chair. On taking which, he returned his thanks to the Committee in a very humorous Speech, being a perfect burlesque on the Speech delivered by the Hon. *Robert B. Gilliam*, on taking the Chair on Wednesday last. The question was then put by the Chairman whether or not the Bill should pass. Three or four gentlemen rose and claimed the right to speak, but the Chairman stated that the *thirty-third Rule of Order* declared that not more than *two* gentlemen should *speak at one time*.

Mr. Ferguson was then called upon to defend his Bill, and he arose, with an air of a hoosier, and with all sincerity imaginable—he being a true personification of a "green 'un"—and attempted, but alas! it was a futile attempt—his "upper story" being full with anything else but an "idea," to *prove*—nay, we do him injustice to use that word, he not having an "idea above a lobster"—that the people of Haywood County were in favor of Jury Trials. He said the people wanted Jury Trials in the County Court, and he didn't know why they could not have them. When asked if the majority of the signers were not Lawyers, Tavern-keepers, and Grocers, he said he *blered* there was one Lawyer's name to the petition; they had *two* Lawyers in the County, and he didn't know about the rest of the signers.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, then moved to *amend* the *Bill*, by proposing that a message be sent to the Senate, challenging that body to run the largest man of their number, against the largest man of the House, on Fayetteville Street, between the Capitol and the Governor's Palace, for as much "Egg Nogg" as both Houses could drink. Mr. Hayes addressed the Committee at length, in the *Cherokee Language*, upon the practicability of adopting his *amendment*. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Chairman said he hoped the gentleman from Cherokee did not make any *personal* reflections on the Chair. This expression called forth a peal of laughter.

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, moved to amend the amendment by striking out "as much as the members could drink" and insert "fifty gallons." He was afraid the tax on the losers would be too heavy by providing as much as they could drink.

Mr. Walser, of Davidson, moved to amend the amendment, by nominating Mr. Fagg, of Buncombe, on the part of the House to run the race.

Mr. Fagg moved that the "*ugliest man*" in the House be appointed rider, and he nominated Mr. Walser.

Mr. Walser then inquired if the riders were to be provided with *spurs*.

Mr. Fagg replied, that it was only necessary to turn the head of the Nag, and let him *see the face of the rider, to make him run.*

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendments; when they were, unanimously, agreed to. The question then recurred on the passage of the Bill as *amended*. A motion was made to lay it on the table. Mr. Ferguson inquired whether he could *git* it up again, if it was *lyed* on the table.

The Chair stated he thought it would be a pretty hard job to raise it up, if once laid down, when it was suggested by a member that, as the Chairman was pretty "high up," he moved that a Committee be appointed to help him down." The Chairman, for fear that the suggestion would be carried into effect, made a "virtue of necessity" by leaving *instanter*, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

On Wednesday, the 23rd of December, 1846.

On the Preamble and Resolution, appropriating ten Thousand Dollars, to aid the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers.

Mr. Francis opened the debate. He is said to have done the thing after his own peculiar fashion. We were not in the Senate Chamber during this Speech, and on entering, found

Mr. WADDELL on the floor, maintaining the truth of the assertion in his Preamble, that the war was brought on by the action of the Executive.

Having disposed of the argumentative portion of his Speech, and proved, as he hoped conclusively, by a plain statement of facts and logical deductions therefrom, that the averment in the Preamble is true, to the letter, Mr. W. said he felt it incumbent on him to reply, as he best might, to some things which had fallen from some of his friends over the way, which he feared could not be dignified by the name of argument. He was restrained by Parliamentary usage, and that high courtesy which had generally so distinguished debates in that Hall, from calling these ebullitions by the name which might be given out of doors by persons who felt themselves aggrieved.

Sir, it has been said on this floor, by those whose hearts, I am sure, are more to be trusted than their heads, that we—the Whigs—are opposed to the War; that we are Federalists, and that we are—no, Sir, they have not quite called us Traitors, but they have reiterated, somewhat softly and daintily to be sure, the language lately used by one in high places about *aiding* and *comforting* the enemy.

Opposed to the War, Sir! *Who* introduced this very Resolution which we are debating? Was it not done by a Whig? Has it not the hearty support of every Whig in this Senate? Have we not labored to press it through the Senate, that we may not be too late in giving the necessary *aid* and comfort to those who are to fight our battles?

Does this look like opposing the War? No, Sir, our friends have done us notorious wrong. We have not opposed the War. I say here, in my place, and I speak not only my own individual feelings, but I doubt not the feelings of every Whig within the sound of my voice, when I say that in our opinion, we have ample cause for War with Mexico. I but speak the sentiments of those with whom I have the honor to act, when I say, that the War must and ought to be vigorously prosecuted, until we bring the enemy to terms, and conquer an honorable peace. But we say that this War was wrong in the *manner of its inception.* We say that it belongs to Congress, only, to declare any War, and that the President commenced this War without consulting Congress, even while Congress was in Session. We say that the Executive, in so doing, has given a vital stab to the Constitution. And when we urge the vigorous energetic prosecution of the contest, and will go far as the farthest, in furnishing men and munitions, we protest against the *mode* in which it commenced.—The British, in our Revolutionary War, were forced to fire at a body of American Soldiers, who were pouring into them a most destructive volley, through a corps of their own best troops. They shot their foes through the hearts of their friends. We are not willing that the President should fire even at our enemy through the *heart of the Constitution.* No, Sir. The President may command our arms, our purse, our hearts' blood in this contest, but he must leave us freedom of thought and of speech. Of what worth to us is the *name* of liberty, if our thoughts are to be fettered and suppressed, and our tongues allowed only to echo the praises of the President, upon pain of being branded with want of patriotism? Is this your boasted land of liberty? Have we not indeed fallen upon evil times, when the offer of our hands, our means, our lives, in our Country's cause, is counted as nothing—may not even relieve us from the foul charge of *aiding* and *comforting* the enemy, unless we add soft praises to the man, who, in our souls we believe, has trodden in the dust our glorious Constitution? Sir, I speak with pain of the acts of the President. He is my personal friend. An intimacy commenced in boyhood, and continued for twenty-five years with the distinguished man, whose acts I am forced to condemn, must render this opposition personally most painful. He has honored me with his friendship. Of his kind feelings, I have very late proofs. He knows I cannot and do not approve his course, in the *inception* of this War. And while I will not, and cannot impute to the Executive the corrupt motives from which some of my friends do not spare him, I do from the bottom of my heart disapprove the act. Were it done by my dearest friend on earth—by my father, I must be allowed to enter my solemn protest against it, as a palpable and most mischievous attack upon the Constitution.—And am I to be told, that I oppose the War and cripple the Government—*aid* and *comfort* the enemy!—God save the mark! *Who* now commands your Armies? *Whose* blood has flowed like water on the plains and mountains of Mexico? *Who* compose the majority of those, who are now under arms in a foreign land, panting for combat with the perfidious foe? *Who* fill your ranks of Volunteers at home? Are there none of those much abused Whigs in the number? And will you tell these glorious patriots, the tale that you told us yesterday—that *they* oppose the War—that they give *aid* and *comfort* to the enemy?

We were told, Sir, by one Senator, (*Mr. Thompson*,) that if he thought as we did of the War, that *he* could never be induced to fight its battles.—Perhaps *he* would not. But little knows that Senator of true Whig patriotism. If in *his* opinion, the War was improperly begun, or unjustly continued, he could not give it *his* support! Sir, Whigs repudiate such doctrine as unworthy of them, and unpatriotic. This War, however begun, has now the "Sanction of Congress," the only power that has the Constitutional right to decide this question, and they ask no more. It now commands their support. It may do for the Democratic Senator from Wake, to act upon his individual opinion, against the Constitutional authorities of the land. If *he* should deem a War unconstitutional—as *he understands it*, he could not give it his aid! Thank God! no Whig can be found bold and arrogant enough to stand to that doctrine. In Heaven's name what would it lead to? Would not each man, who happened to find himself disinclined to actual service, be suddenly filled with doubts of the Constitutionality or justice of the War? How would Constitutional qualms be multiplied! And how must the ranks be filled by reprobate Whigs—who are not so conveniently troubled with conscientious scruples, but only ask to know that *their Country* is engaged in a War and needs their aid to respond to the call.

Mr. Waddell next alluded to the attempt made by some Senator to cast odium on the Whig party by sneeringly calling them Federalists. It seemed to be tauntingly used, as a term of reproach. Sir, said Mr. W., that name conveys no reproach to me. It was given to as pure a band of patriots as ever lived. Federalists! who were the Federalists? George Washington and his glorious compatriots were all Federalists. The holy band, who sacrificed their fortunes and many of them their lives, for that liberty which we now enjoy, were Federalists, and shall we blush to be called by that name? I, said Mr. W., (drawing himself up, and assuming an attitude of proud defiance,) I am the son of a Federalist, and I glory in it.—Most of my relations were Federalists during that severe struggle which achieved our Freedom. One of them yielded his heart's blood and his life at the head of his army on the plain of Germantown. A purer, or braver heart, never gave itself up to its country. And shall I be reproached as a Federalist? No, sir. Palsied be the tongue that dares say aught against that purest band of patriots that this country, or any other country, ever knew!

Mr. W. deprecated with great earnestness the mad ambition which we seem to have inherited with our Saxon blood, to extend our territory. He had much confidence in American virtue as well as valor. He knew that what man can do, is within the reach of true hearted Americans. The nation at heart was right. But Americans were men and not Angels—and even the Angels fell, from ambition. He awfully feared that our innate love of conquest, would lead and allure us on to our ruin. This should not be a war for the acquisition of territory, but for a redress of our national wrongs. Our very national pride—a feeling so cherished among us—may lead us astray and become a passion for foreign dominion.

He closed by a most beautiful picture, of the proud American Eagle, brought to the ground from its lofty flight, by an arrow feathered from his own wing.

A few of the thoughts of Mr. W. are here recorded, and so far as possible, in his own words; but his fine glowing features, his graceful action, his clear, sonorous voice, his air and attitudes, so expressive of pleasure, of tenderness, generosity, pride and lofty disdain, are beyond the art of pencil or pen. He must pardon this poor sketch, and escape similar inflictions hereafter, by doing himself the justice to write out his own efforts.

Mr. GILMER took the floor. He remarked that he would not have asked the indulgence of the Senate to be again heard on this Resolution, had not the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. Ashe) made an attack on his constituents, the citizens of old Guilford, who had honored him with a seat in that Hall, and who, for their honesty, intelligence, purity of purpose, and steady loyalty to the Constitution, would compare with the constituents of any other Senator on this floor. Although the gentleman, in reply to the Senator from Orange, has disclaimed all intention to utter any thing personal or offensive to Ex-Governor Morehead, one among the purest and best men in the State, and who, he was proud to say, was one of his constituents, yet his remarks were too nearly assimilated to certain other observations, which he saw in a certain paper on his desk, called "The North Carolina Standard," to escape a reply.

In this paper, the Editor, reviewing the debate on this Resolution, uses the following false, slanderous, and insulting language: "On Monday, able and conclusive arguments were delivered on the *American* side of the question by Dr. Cameron, of Cumberland, and Gen. Wilson, of Edgecombe—

[illegible]

The Senate was also addressed on Monday, by Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin, Ehringhaus and Russell, in favor of the Preamble." What does the Editor of this paper mean, when he styles the debate on the other side, "Americana"—the word italicised, to attract particular notice? He attempts to do indirectly, what his cowardice would not permit him to do openly, directly and boldly. Let us read a little further: In speaking of the loss of the amendment to the amendment, offered by Gen. *Hawkins*, of Warren, he says: "What did they (speaking of Whig Senators) say by that vote? Why, that *Mexico is not in the wrong*, and that as a consequence, *our country is!!* We leave the Federal members of the Senate to get out of the predicament the best way they can." Here, Mr. Speaker, the Editor of that paper tells a wilful and deliberate falsehood. A falsehood, knowing it to be so when he penned the article. A simple statement of Gen. *Hawkins'* amendment, voted down by Whigs, will prove it. How does the Preamble commence? Thus: "Whereas, by the action of the Executive, and the subsequent sanction of Congress, the Republic is involved in a foreign War." The amendment of the Senator from Edgecombe, proposes to strike out the words "by the action of the Executive, and the subsequent sanction of Congress," which would make the Preamble read —"Whereas, the Republic is involved in a foreign war," &c. The gentleman from Warren, proposes to amend the amendment, by adding after the word "Whereas," the words, "by the action of the Mexican Government." How would the Preamble have read, had this amendment prevailed? Thus—"Whereas, by the action of the Mexican Government, and the subsequent sanction of Congress, the Republic is involved in a foreign war." True, the last amendment would leave out of view the President altogether, and throw the whole matter on the Mexican Government and Congress—an assertion untrue and ridiculous—and yet Whig Senators are charged with being enemies to their own country, and friends of Mexico, because they voted down this nonsensical amendment. Some gentlemen do not understand, for the want of mental ability; others, for the want of honesty. What candid, honest man, having reasonable sense, could have put such construction on this vote?

Mr. G. remarked, that it was useless to attempt to get off by simple disclaimers. It has become too common to attack the motives and character of gentlemen, by using offensive and unpopular epithets.

Suppose, said Mr. G., in alluding to the views which the Senator from New Hanover had submitted on this question, and in doing which, he is doubtless as honest as gentlemen on this side—he seems, in every instance, when he has [illegible] occurred, [illegible] *by way of meaning nothing*, the words—*Americana*, *Tory*, *Federalist*, and the like? Would he be [illegible] to the gentleman, that [illegible] [illegible] any person? Such *gentleness* had [illegible] this debate, for the reason, that it had been conceded in the outset, that Mexico had nothing to plead in her favor; that she had not [illegible] that she was grossly at fault, and had [illegible] our citizens, contemned the authority [illegible] and had not, and was not likely to receive, a strong [illegible]. And, Mr. G. said, that in order to avoid misapprehension as to his true position, he had supposed the case of a Sheriff [illegible] to overtake his prisoner, one acknowledged to be guilty of [illegible], murder, and [illegible] of a legal trial, should [illegible]. Would any honest man say that the Sheriff would not be guilty [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the first offender? The [illegible] as he deserved, and yet his [illegible] is a felon—the conduct of both, to be condemned by all who consider it of importance to society, to preserve inviolate the Law and the Constitution.

Mr. G. asked, why had the Senator dragged into this debate, his constituents, the Editors of the "Greensborough Patriot," and Gov. *Morehead*? He would be much obliged to know, what living tongue had told him, that Gov. *Morehead* had any interest in, or control over that paper? What had the Communication of that paper, read by him, to do with this debate? Where is the connection? Suppose, said Mr. G., I should read extracts from some Northern Democratic paper, in which this war is denounced, out and out, and then assert that the whole Democratic party entertain the same sentiments? Would he conceive it just? The gentleman [illegible] charging Gov. *Morehead* and [illegible] constituents, with entertaining the views contained in the Communication published in the "Greensborough Patriot." What did he mean by naming Gov. *Morehead* in connection with the "Patriot"? Had not the Senator so asserted, that he had been *told* that Gov. *Morehead* had some interest in this *Press*, he should have [illegible] [illegible]. He knew the Editors of that paper—they controlled their own columns—they suffer no man, or men, to [illegible] [illegible], and have no partners in the [illegible] management. Although he considered the publication of the Communication [illegible] and [illegible], and so far as the Editor may have endorsed its sentiments, Mr. G. [illegible] them to be at war with the true Whig feeling and sentiment, yet he felt authorized to say, for the Editor of that paper, that he was a gentleman of elevated worth, good and true—one, that loved the institutions of his country, and one, who would sacrifice as much to sustain them, as any individual in the State. And Mr. G. further declared it as his honest opinion, that *London Swaim*, although he differed with him, so far as he may be considered as endorsing the views of his Correspondent, that in this he was in error, doubtless honestly, yet he sincerely believed he would, in the [illegible] to encourage Volunteers, and sustain the honor of his country, than any, who are now so clamorous against his patriotism. If the gentleman had been as industrious to do this Editor justice, [illegible] and had examined other columns of his paper, he would have found him calling on the country to contribute their labor and means towards sustaining and equipping our Volunteers—exhortations to do something effectual and substantial—to aid in such way that we may be judged by our deeds, and not by sounding but hollow exclamations of patriotism. Mr. G. said, that he considered the gentleman's use of unpopular names and epithets, applied to his constituents, as a *feeble* effort to join chorus with that insulting and contemptible expression, discovered in the late Message of President Polk, wherein he, with effrontery, charges *all* who will not say that he commenced the war by *Constitutional authority*, with giving "*aid and comfort*" to the enemy. Although they stand ready to shed their blood and treasure to sustain *his* war, yet they give "*aid and comfort*" to the enemy, if they refuse praise to him in all that he has done or caused to be done. If they have the independence to say that his *Majesty* erred, he immediately applies to them the words that define high treason—"aid and comfort." Who, said Mr. G., has been so guilty in giving "aid and comfort" to Mexicans, as the President himself? In that same message he admits, that *Santa Anna*, that bloody tyrant, Mexico's most experienced and war-like General, was by him permitted to return to the head and command of this very enemy. In speaking of the return of this treacherous and perfidious warrior, whom to mention, is to hate and despise for his barbarity and cruelty to our own countrymen, (many of whom he permitted to be murdered in cold blood, when prisoners of war,) the President uses the following language: "When orders were issued to the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coast of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return." After this, how dare any sycophantic worshipper of *James K. Polk*, lisp unintelligible jargon, in a fruitless effort to touch the enviable reputation of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, whose name the Senator from New Hanover has so inexcusably dragged into this debate. For all who know that sterling man, will join readily in the belief, that had he been the Executive, instead of Mr. Polk, rather than to have permitted *Santa Anna* to pass in safety our Naval forces, to "*aid and comfort*" the enemy, he would have ordered him to be hung—yes, strung up by the heels. Mr. G. said he valued the political character of his constituents as he did his own, and that he would, as he hoped in a becoming manner, resent all imputations against their integrity. They had never failed, on proper occasions, to come to the rescue of their country. They furnished their soldiers, good and true, in the memorable struggle of the Revolution—a period when Whiggery was admitted, by men, who would now treat it with reproach, as being more than a name. *Then*, as *now*, had Guilford *Whigs* to contend with enemies within, as well as without; and, in that bloody strife at Guilford Court House, when most of our Militia chose rather the part of prudence, than that of honor, one Company from Guilford, among whom were many of Mr. G's. blood relations, alone stood on ground that shook with the enemy's Artillery to receive the first charge and execute the order given—a Company commanded by one, who died of the wounds then received, and in whose veins flowed blood common with his own.

Mr. G. said, he imputed no bad motive, or want of patriotism, to those who differed with him in political opinion. He was ready and willing to express his confidence in their honesty—after all they might be right and he wrong; but it was the pride of his heart to know that all his relations, were Whigs in the Revolution, and that there was no human being, whose blood had community with his, to his knowledge, who was not now a Whig, and that it was an opinion which he honestly entertained, that when Whigs fail to rally around the National Flag to defend infractions as well upon the Constitution as our rights, our liberties are gone—that when to defend the Constitution there should be a draft for men to pass to the bloody fields of Marathon, that draft will be honored mainly by Whigs; that when to keep back myriads of its invaders, it shall become necessary to renew the scenes of Thermopylæ, and only a few have the daring to make the sacrifice, that few will be Whigs, and when the last and final struggle is over, and the field of blood is inspected, among the slain will be found some whose home was Guilford.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE RE-DISTRICTING BILL.

Passed its third, and last reading in the Senate, and was ordered to be *enrolled* about 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last. *It* was the principal theme of discussion during the day. That body took a recess in the *middle* of the day at the request of Mr. Graves, who wished to give his reasons in opposition to the Bill, and did not like to commence on an empty stomach. Before the temporary adjournment, Mr. Graves was asked whether there was not a design on the part of his friends, to delay the passage of the Bill, to take an advantage of any accident that might happen to defeat the Bill. Mr. G. said he would scorn to take any such advantage himself, and he believed he might say as much for each member of his party in that Hall. Whereupon, an adjournment was readily voted.

In the afternoon Session, Mr. Graves opened the debate, by a Speech of considerable power. His manner is solemn, earnest and forcible; his deportment towards his opponents dignified and courteous. On this occasion, however, it was evidently an up hill business. His main argument was based upon some numerical calculation, by which he may have satisfied his friends that the Whigs have no right to a majority in Congress, merely because they happen to have a numerical majority of five or six thousand in the State. The Whigs were evidently not convinced.

Mr. Graves took two positions, which would seem to be rather antagonistic.

1st. He charged that this Bill would secure five Congressmen to the Whigs beyond doubt, and very probably, six.

2d. He warned the Whigs that the passage of this Bill would leave them sky-high, and reduce them to a circumstance. A query might very naturally arise, how a *ruined* party could be able to carry these six Districts—or even the five.

Mr. Graves was replied to by Messrs. Waddell, Gilmer, Francis, and other Senators, in most handsome style. Mr. Gilmer was [illegible] and pointed [illegible] the Gerrymander of 1842, for having given the Democrats six members of Congress and the Whigs only two, when he was interrupted and asked by Mr. Graves, if it was not a well known and acknowledged fact, that the Democrats gave themselves only five Districts, which were considered certain, and four to the Whigs. There was an accidental success of Democracy in the 9th District, now represented by Mr. Biggs, which was not dreamed of by his friends in 1842. Well, said Mr. Gilmer, admitting it to be as the Senator says, that they gave themselves five, and the Whigs four Districts, I ask the Senator, if, when the Whigs had a majority of some thousands in the State, *that* was right? Said Mr. G. "I pause for a reply."

Mr. Graves answered, that the Governor's Election of that year showed that the people desired a Whig Executive, but the Election of Members to the Legislature, showed that they desired a Democratic influence to prevail in the law-making power.

"That does not answer my question," said Mr. G. "I ask you *is it right*, and I pause for a reply."

Mr. Graves still [illegible]. Never, said Mr. Gilmer, I know he would not answer my question. I know his candor and truth. He would sooner [illegible] his tongue, than [illegible] it to utter a falsehood. And I knew he would not answer. Not a [illegible] that Act of 1842 by which a [illegible] of several thousands was scattered. The Senator from Edgecombe has, indeed, told us, and read from the Journals to prove, that several Whigs voted in its favor. Does that Senator mock us? Does he suppose that we have forgotten the particulars of that black Act? Why does he trust us with this, when nobody knows better than that Senator, that there was another still more abominable plan, which many Democrats preferred, by which the Whigs would be safe of but two Districts—and that those few Whig votes were given to save themselves from a still greater wrong? It was a choice of evils, and a better choice it was.

During the Speech, Mr. Gilmer asked the Senator from Caswell, if he deemed the Ninth District, now represented by the Hon. Asa Biggs, a Whig District? Mr. Graves replied in the affirmative. Then, said Mr. Gilmer, Asa Biggs has misrepresented the will of a majority of his constituents, by every vote he has given in Congress, and the Democratic party in this Legislature have endorsed the act by giving him their votes for the Senate of the United States. What a beautiful exemplification of Democracy have we here! A Democratic Representative knowingly thwarts the will of a majority of his constituents, and the great Democratic party applaud him for it, and endeavor to give him his reward, &c.

The Democrats looked bad, and evidently wished him to stop. We thought some of the more candid among them would cry out "*Peccavi.*"—but the cry did not come.

The vote was finally taken at the hour above stated, and the Gerrymander is as dead as a last year's Herring.

SENATE.—*Saturday, Dec.* 26.—Mr. Halsey, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a bill to tax the venders of Foreign made Riding vehicles, reported the same and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill for the better regulation of County Courts, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Joint Select committee raised on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Bonds of indemnity given by the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, to whom was referred a bill to enforce the State's indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On motion of Mr. Marshall of Stokes, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select committee of three on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to visit the School for the Deaf and Dumb in the city of Raleigh, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Washington of Craven presented a resolution concerning the security required for the prosecution of civil suits; which was adopted.

Two private bills were rejected, a number were received from the Senate; but the House adjourned early, finding it impossible to get or keep a quorum.

SENATE.—*Monday, Dec* 28.—Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Donaldson Academy, in the county of Cumberland; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Speight, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject of the Battle at Monterey, and thanks to Capt. Gatlin, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions as a substitute, and recommended their adoption; which were severally read the first, second and third times, passed, and ordered to be Engrossed:

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina have heard, with great pride and pleasure, of the gallant conduct of her sons who were engaged in the memorable actions which took place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of October last, at Monterey, in Mexico, between the forces of the United States, commanded by Gen. Zachery Taylor, and the Mexican Army: And whereas, it is proper that some expression should be made of the high sense which this Legislature entertains of the important services and good conduct of the sons of the State of North Carolina, on the occasion referred to; be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered, to the gallant Officers and Soldiers—natives of North Carolina—who were engaged in the memorable capture of Monterey, in Mexico, in the month of September last, for the bravery, skill and courage displayed by them on that trying occasion.

Resolved, further, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to make known to the officers and soldiers aforesaid, the adoption by this General Assembly, of the foregoing Resolution, in such manner as he may deem most proper.

Resolved, further, That this General Assembly have heard, with unfeigned sorrow, of the death of Lieut. Charles Hoskins, a native of this State, who was killed at the seige of Monterey, in Mexico, while gallantly fighting the battles of the country; and that this General Assembly hereby tenders to the bereaved family of Lieut. Hoskins, its deepest sympathy and condolence on this afflictive event.

Resolved, further, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the family of the late Lieut. Hoskins.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the Joint Select committee on the Treasurer's Report and the Finances, be increased by adding four on the part of each House.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, was taken up and read the third time. Mr. Thompson moved to amend the bill by adding the following section:

"Be it further enacted, that to secure creditors of the Company, in addition to the property of the said Corporation, each Stockholder shall be liable to the creditors of said Company in such sum as is equal to the Stock subscribed or owned by him, and each creditor may have an action of debt against all or any of the stockholders."

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the bill and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

The Resolution in favor of J. C. Knight, late Sheriff of the county of Richmond passed its third reading and was ordered to be Enrolled.

The bill to emancipate Sam'l Mackey, a slave, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Hargrave of Anson, presented a petition from sundry citizens of Anson county, on the subject of changing the place of reviewing the Militia of said county; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Russell of Montgomery presented a bill to restore Jury Trials at two of the sessions of Montgomery County Court; which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

The following bills and resolution, among others, passed their third reading and were ordered to be Engrossed:

The bill to make Real Estate Assets.

The bill to improve the navigation of the Yadkin River.

The resolution in favor of Duncan McFarland, of Richmond county.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke Rail Road Company, came up for discussion, when Messrs. Baxter, Barnes, Paine and Erwin participated in it. The House adjourned before the question was taken, until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.—*Tuesday, Dec.* 29.—*Morning Session.*—Mr. Gilchrist introduced a bill to authorise the Sheriffs of this State to collect arrears of Taxes; which passed first reading.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting sundry engrossed bills and resolutions, passed by that House, and asking the concurrence of the Senate; which were severally read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Ehringhaus the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Resolutions for enclosing the Public Square on which the State House is erected. After debate, the resolutions passed their third reading and were ordered to be Engrossed—Yeas 27, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Speight, the bill to restrain persons Free Negroes from removing from one county to another, was taken up, when the same was read the second time and rejected.

The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The Senate met and acted on the various recommendations of the House for Justices of the Peace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Senate resolutions respecting the sons of North Carolina engaged in the Battle of Monterey, were adopted and ordered to be Enrolled.

Mr. [illegible] of Union presented a bill to alter the mode of appointing Constables in Union county; which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Washington, from the committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of allotment of Widow's Dower and year's support, reported that it was not expedient to change the law as proposed. The report was concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke Rail Road Company was then taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday, passed third reading, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

The House proceeded to the special order of the day, viz: the Engrossed Bill to regulate the appointment of Field Officers of Volunteers called into the service of the United States. The Bill having been read the second time, Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Bill and insert an amendment which he offered. The question thereupon was decided in the negative—Yeas 21, Nays 74.

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, also moved to amend said Bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting an amendment which he offered. Considerable discussion having arisen on the amendment offered by Mr. Baxter, Mr. Paine, of Chowan, called for a division of the question, and the question being on striking out, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 53, Nays 42.

Pending the question on the second branch of Mr. Baxter's motion, the House, under the Rule, took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—This being the afternoon set apart by the Joint order of the two Houses, for recommending Justices of the Peace, the names of the Counties were called over by the Clerk, and sundry recommendations were made and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

SENATE.—*Thursday, December* 30.—On motion of Mr. Halsey, it was ordered that the Senate take a recess from half-past one o'clock, until three o'clock, each day.

Mr. Francis introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate of North Carolina, now in session, desire to express their thanks to one of their body, who, they are informed, has, by his efforts, reported a Company from the County of Edgecombe, to meet the enemy of our common country during the War with Mexico: It is therefore

Resolved, That a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Speight and Halsey, be and they are hereby appointed and instructed to report by Bill or Resolution, such expression of thanks to the Senator from Edgecombe, as in their opinion would befit this body, of which he has been for years, a distinguished member.

The Bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute, was read the third time and ordered to lie on the table.

Severals Bills of a private nature, were presented and acted upon.

The Bill to provide for laying out and establishing a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the line of the State of Georgia, was taken up, and read the second time. After considerable debate, and pending the question of the passage of the Bill on its second reading, the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The Resolution in relation to the borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer, was taken up, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Cameron, ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning; and after some time spent in the consideration of the same, it was rejected by the following vote—Yeas 15, Nays 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Morning Session.*—Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, presented a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Female Institute, in the County of New Hanover; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, presented a Bill to amend the first section of the Act concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation.

The morning session was consumed in the consideration of the Engrossed Bill providing for the appointment of Field Officers of the Volunteer Regiment. After a long discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. Baxter was withdrawn. The question on the adoption of the amendments, offered by Mr. Rayner, and Mr. Washington, was then decided in the negative. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. W. F. Jones, pending which, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The whole of the Evening Session was consumed in voting on and discussing various amendments offered to the Engrossed Bill to provide for the election of Field Officers for the Regiment of Volunteers called for by the President. They were severally voted down, and the House at a late hour, took the vote on the passage of the Bill on its second reading. The vote was as follows—Yeas 73, Nays 24. A motion was then made to put it on its third reading, but it did not prevail. The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I send you two Charts of our State as it appears under the several arrangements of the Congressional Districts, made by the General Assemblies of 1842 and 1846. Allow me to make a remark or two before leaving them to the comments of your readers.*

Both Legislatures commenced laying off the State from its Western extremity. As there was no possibility of gerrymandering the noble Mountain counties, the Whigs found no alternative necessary in the *first* district. The second in the act of 1842 is that on the Virginia line, reaching from Ashe to Caswell. It is difficult to comprehend why the Democrats conglomerated the various interests of this long and narrow district—except it were from these two considerations; 1st. the Caswell and Rockingham aggregate majority of 1400 could be had no nearer, and it was necessary to the formation of a *Democratic* district; 2d this iniquity being perpetrated, it was easy, as may be seen, to throw the tremendous majorities of Guilford, Randolph, &c. into one district, without outstripping very greatly that modesty of nature to which every body makes some pretension. Certain it is that the grazing country of Ashe and Wilkes have no such community of peculiar interest with the tobacco region of Caswell and Rockingham, as could justify their annexation to each other. The formation of the second district was the great problem to be solved in a division of the State, and there is much reason to believe that its *data* were the interests of party, rather than those of the people; at any rate it is observable that the particular answer given tended as much to the injury of the second as to the benefit of the first. The *third* district lies next to the *first*. Then comes the *fourth*—every county in which gave over 700 majority to Gen. Harrison—the majority in the aggregate being over 6500, out of 9000 votes polled. Such facts speak for themselves; it needs no oracle to declare why the good Quakers of Guilford were required to throw their votes into the same ballot box with the gallant Whigs of little Richmond. The *fifth* district stretches from Orange to Halifax on the Virginia border, and most of the remarks made about the *second* are equally appropriate here. It is beyond any probable doubt that reasons purely political gave shape to this district. Gen. Daniel wished to retain his seat in Congress and this was the only way of arriving at this consummation. Nash and Edgecombe were necessary to kill off the well hated Stanly. In Wake lived a military chieftain who admired a *per diem* of eight dollars as well as did Gen. Daniel. Towards the East lay the Whig counties which sent Mr. Rayner to Washington. Nothing else could be done; so, all needless ceremony being waived, the parties not having been consulted, and no one being asked to raise objections if any there might be, the counties were made to *jump the broom* and hurried off to bed. No wonder that the proper persons should take the first opportunity to annul so illegal a proceeding. Owing to peculiarity of location the twenty-five thousand inhabitants of Orange have rather less to do with the citizens of Halifax and Warren than the Jews of old had with the Samaritans.—This district having been completed, and Dr. Moore having expressed a conviction that, with the aid of Democratic Martin and a peculiar set of electioneering tactics which he should bring to bear, he might oust Mr. Rayner, the division of the rest of the State was easy and natural. The brandy and gingerbread of Nash, and the three days' system of Edgecombe, made a finish of Mr. Stanly, while the thunders of New Hanover and Onslow gave Mr. Polk a chairman of the "Ways and Means" every way worthy of his renowned chief.

It is evident at first sight that after the *second* and *fifth* districts had been formed, the others came in with much appearance of nature. This being so, I am happy that on the map they, and especially the *second*, should appear so clearly the offspring of a deliberate party malice. It is also obvious that the Democrats could not have given themselves another district. The *first, fourth*, and *ninth* could not have other than Whig majorities. So also it would have been out of the question to make the third other than Whig. It is bounded upon all sides but one by strong Whig counties, and the exception is the county of Cleaveland, giving a small Democratic majority. Had this county been added, the *first* district would have been too small; had it been added and Iredell subtracted, the *third* district would have become too small. The Democrats did their worst in 1842, and their success can hardly be termed small when we call to mind that to a party, less by five or six thousand than that of its opponents, it contrived to give a majority of the Congressional delegation.

Let us take a look at Mr Rayner's bill. The *first* district is the same in both, comprising the Mountain counties. The *second*, compact and Western, contains the fine pasturage counties of Ashe and Wilkes, and most of the grain growing region on the Catawba and the Yadkin. The *third* is made up of the *mining* district of the State, and to this the counties of its Eastern end add the growing and manufacture of cotton. The fourth district comprehends the *manufacturing* strength of North Carolina, Rockingham adding the cultivation of tobacco. The fifth contains most of the *tobacco* interest of the State; besides this, much grain is grown and the county of Orange manufactures considerably. The sixth is much noted for a general dearth of education and hence for a prevalence of unadulterated Democracy; for this Halifax substitutes the growing of grain; to it Warren and Franklin add the cultivation of tobacco, Nash the making of brandy and Edgecombe a peculiar way of voting and the publication of the Tarboro' Press. The *seventh* district makes a clear sweep of the Cape Fear country and with it of the "better half" of the *commercial* interests of North Carolina. Nature has united the fortunes of the country "for better for worse," and Mr. Rayner's scheme certainly only follows out its suggestions. Its commercial character however is shared with the *eighth* and *ninth* districts, the latter of which is of necessity the same that was erected in 1842. These two last districts also raise most of the grain that is exported from the State. I have no means of knowing whether the Hon. author of the Bill of 1846 divided the State with reference to these peculiarities, but I had hardly looked at the sketch which I send you before I thought it was clear that the divisions might be classified as I propose—The First or Grazing District, the Second which unites with grazing the kindred pursuit of Grain Growing, the Third or Mining, the Fourth or Manufacturing, the Fifth or Tobacco Raising, the Sixth or Democratic, the Seventh or Commercial, the Ninth or Grain Exporting, and the Eighth which combines the peculiarities of the two last. However, as has been remarked before, there was but little room for discrimination in laying off the four last districts.—Compactness of situation was the only consideration to be regarded, and Mr. Rayner seems to have paid great attention to this. The details of this law certainly make a very neat appearance upon the map and it is hardly possible that the State could have been divided with a better classification of its several interests.

One more observation: In re-districting the State, our Assembly has destroyed the only monument of the Tyler treachery which was standing in North Carolina. The Democratic party owed it to the demoralizing influence of that gentleman's treason that they elected a majority in the Legislature of 1842. That Legislature in turn elected a Senator and districted the State. Their Senator has gone and hanged himself, and their scheme of districting has been repealed. Farewell to North Carolina Democracy! I have heard, Mr. Editor, that the bee, although it stings severely, kills itself in the act; this may be true elsewhere than in entomology. At least we might think so while reflecting on the fortunes of the late Mr. Tyler, and that State party which by his assistance was enabled to gerrymander North Carolina in 1842. KENNETH.

"Little River" in our next.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In a Second Edition to our last paper we published the following hasty notice of the loss of a U. S. Brig:—

Wreck of the U. S. Brig Somers—Great Loss of Life.

The Picayune, of Tuesday last, just at hand, brings news from the Squadron off Vera Cruz, with particulars of the total loss, in a squall, of the U. S. Brig Somers, with Acting Master Clemsen, Passed Midshipman Hynson, and 36 of the crew. The Commander, 7 other officers, and 29 men, were saved. The British and French officers and men made noble and hazardous efforts to save the lives of the crew, and to them is owing the preservation of so many. It is reported that some of those said to be lost were captured by the Mexicans, who cheered when they saw the vessel going down.

Midshipman Rogers and one man were captured whilst making a reconnoissance of the city of Vera Cruz itself, on a dark night. What became of him is not known. He was probably hanged as a Spy.

Besides these disasters, we learn further, that three men, belonging to a prize Schr. which was wrecked, were captured by the Mexicans, and sent prisoners to the Castle of Perote. Five out of six persons who were on another prize brig, were lost. Still another prize, a Steamer, was driven off in a gale and has not since been heard of—all on board doubtless lost.

The Picayune, speaking of the officers and seamen of the English and French Naval ships, who rescued so many of the crew of the Somers, at the imminent peril of their own lives, says,—

Humanity exults over the struggles of the brave who risk themselves for the rescue of their fellow-men. Of the many who volunteered to brook the menacing storm, no one perhaps expected even the reward of a public acknowledgment for their valor. We hold it the bounden duty of the Government to see that such services from strangers be not suffered to go unrequited. The brave tars deserve a medal for their valor, and recompense for their generous devotion.

The officers who went out in the boats, as we learn from different letters before us, are probably all young men—junior lieutenants and midshipmen, with the exception of Tarleton, the 1st lieutenant of the Endymion—who is soon to be made a commander. The gunner of the Endymion importuned Captain Lambert to let him go to the scene of distress, and the fury of the storm, in his gig, with many forebodings as to the issue the captain consented. The gunner was the first to reach Green Island, and his noble example and success inspired others. Midshipman Salz, of the Pylade, came next; then followed Lieut. Wood with the launch of the Endymion. Salz, as soon as he jumped on shore, explained why the other French brig was not represented by her boat, as she, (the Mercure,) had sent her whale boat to leeward. This latter movement was the most far-sighted as well as daring adventure of all, and was nobly rewarded by the rescue of ten lives. The French also veered out life buoys to long lines, to the assistance of any unfortunates who might be buffeting the waves, and with a generosity which does them great credit the Englishmen award the praise of the best directed exertions to their enthusiastic neighbors on the occasion.

The Somers had been on the blockade, except at short intervals, since May last—a good portion of time, and on the day she was lost, the only one on the station. The utmost vigilance became necessary, as the enemy was reputed as straightened for food. But a few days before the disaster, Com. Perry enjoined upon Capt. Semmes not to let anything pass; and it was in the attempt to discharge his whole duty that he lost his brig—an attempt which few persons would have persevered in, under such threatening circumstances. The men and officers of the brig were of the right sort; they had, during the blockade, undergone privations and hardships of the most serious character. For one entire month the ship's company, officers and men, had neither dry clothing nor bedding. The stores were at times unfit for use, and the officers were enfeebled by eating unwholesome food. These inconveniences are incident to every service; but the facts might induce the Government to provide steam vessels and relief ships for so difficult a service. Capt. Ingraham and Mr. Fauntleroy, the sailing master, had been sent home by the surgeon, worn out by the exacting duties of the service.

It was a noble crew—men and officers. They stood up to the exhausting and dangerous duties required of them, without complaining. When their companions were sent away to gather laurels at Tabasco, Tampico or elsewhere, they implored to be permitted to go forth to battle also. They even preferred to go down to Alvarado in the launch when the second attack was to be made, when they heard that they were to be left because the steamers could not tow them. They promised to row down to the bar, and be there in season, if they were allowed to do so. Passed Midshipman Hynson, one of the bravest of the brave, did get permission to go, and was complimented for his courage and conduct in action. He returned to his vessel to do other and more successful service. It was whilst remaining off Vera Cruz, in what they deemed inglorious inaction—the remainder of the squadron having gone to Tabasco and Tampico—that the brilliant achievement of burning the Creole under the guns of San Juan de Ulua was planned and executed. It was whilst maintaining the blockade alone, that Rodgers and Wright conceived the bold design of reconnoitering the city of Vera Cruz to ascertain the location and nature of its defences preparatory to an undertaking with the view to blow up the Mexican magazines.

Such were the officers and such the men of that ill-starred ship.

CAPTURE OF MIDSHIPMAN ROGERS.

The successful exploit of burning the Creole, a fast-sailing vessel supposed to be fitting out as a privateer and moored alongside the very walls of the castle of San Juan de Ulua, emboldened the officers of the Somers to undertake fresh enterprises. One of these was a *reconnoissance* of Vera Cruz itself, with the intention of ascertaining the locality of the magazine and the feasibility of an attempt to blow it up, and on this hazardous undertaking a little party, which Midshipman Rogers and Surgeon Wright volunteered to conduct, was made up.

For two nights, favored by the darknes, the party pursued its *reconnoissance*: on the third, after having obtained a most complete and satisfactory knowledge of the localities about Vera Cruz and ascertaining that their object could be accomplished, the little band was surrounded by a small body of Mexican lancers while returning to the boat. Rogers and the only sailor along with him were at once taken prisoners—Mr Wright, by presenting a pistol at the horsemen, succeeded in keeping them off until he reached his men at the shore, when they at once shoved off and succeeded in gaining the vessel in safety. Mr. W. did not dare fire, thinking it might bring a large force upon him: as it was, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had saved the boat and her crew.

Of the disposition made of young Rogers we have no definite information. One account has it that he was chained and marched off by the Mexicans to the cold and gloomy castle of Perote, but this needs confirmation. An act of the British Consul at Vera Cruz is mentioned in one of our letters which does him great credit. It is said that on learning that Mr. Rogers was about to be marched to Perote, he at once started off himself in quest of him, or else sent the sum of $100, besides refreshments and clothing, for his comfort. It is certain that the gallant young midshipman, who has thus lost his liberty while performing a hazardous and important service, was not at first started off for Perote; whatever may have since befallen him. We shall look for accounts of him, with interest, as also of the unfortunate prisoners whom the elements have thrown into the power of the Mexicans.

FROM THE ARMY.

Nothing very notable has occurred at Monterey or Saltillo. Our dates from the latter city come down to the 30th of November.

[*Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

MONTEREY, Nov. 25, 1846.

Gentlemen.—Gen. Taylor arrived from Saltillo day before yesterday (23d inst.,) escorted by one squadron of Col. May's horse, having left one squadron in Saltillo. The General succeeded in having captured one hundred pack mules, with their cargoes, consisting of subsistence stores intended for Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi. The squadron left are said to be in pursuit of four hundred mules, loaded also with the same cargoes.

Col. May had a very severe fall at Saltillo, by his horse tripping on the pavement which inclines towards the centre from each side. He is doing well, and will be ready for duty in a few days.

Santa Anna is said to be very strong in San Luis, having some 30,000 volunteers, beside his regulars. Reports, however, are conflicting. The Mexicans are disappearing daily from this neighborhood—no doubt to join Santa Anna. The gamblers are collecting here in great numbers from Matamoras. A private belonging to the Louisville Legion was found murdered at the edge of the town this morning. The health of the soldiery is generally good; some fever and ague, however is still found amongst them. The volunteers are gradually perfecting themselves in drill, and are much better calculated for soldiers than upon their arrival. A few days will decide the movement of the troops when and where to.

[The following playful letter is from an officer extremely well informed, but he surprises us by his estimate of the force under Gen. Worth.]

SALTILLO, MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1846.

Gentlemen: You need never talk in your little old sheet about beautiful places or lovely women. You have never seen anything, and your correspondents gained so much glory at Monterey that they *sloped* miscellaneously, and did not enlighten the world upon the scenery of the country or the divinity of the female sex. Now I am not going to fool away my time writing for you, because you never send me any papers. You know that Santa Anna, with his 22,000, is at San Luis Potosi, and you ought to know that Gen. Worth is here, with about 5630; therefore, you have the equation and sufficient data for any mathematician to find the value of the unknown quantity or the result.

In haste, SPECTACLES.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Picayune of the 24th has dates from Tampico to the 15th and Brazos to the 18th ult.

There had been quite an excitement at Tampico, caused by a report that a large body of Mexican cavalry had been seen in the neighborhood.

Gen. Jessup arrived at Brazos on the 18th.

Gen. Pillow left Matamoras on the 14th, with about 1800 Illinois and Tennessee volunteers—Gen. Patterson was expected to follow with more. It is said that they will march to Tampico, via Victoria, about 500 miles. It is said that Gen Urrea was at Victoria with 6000 cavalry.

Gen. Taylor was to leave Monterey on the 16th ult, for Victoria, with Gen. Twiggs's division and a portion of Gen. Smith's brigade. Gen. Wool remained at Parras and Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

It was believed in camp that Santa Anna has 28,000 men at San Luis, whose enthusiasm was beyond conception. They were anxious to be led against the invaders. He was purging his army of all who could be remotely suspected of cowardice. Ampudia, Carasco, and others, had been imprisoned, charged with cowardice.

About 200 sick soldiers had been received at the hospital at Matamoras in 4 days, mostly from Camargo. Deaths are not frequent.

Lieut. Dismukes, of the Columbus (Geo.) Guards, died at Monterey on the 3d. Capt. Holmes, of the Army, had been ill, but was much better.

FROM MONTEREY.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

MONTEREY, December 1, 1846.

The war between the Kentuckians and Mexicans, as it is familiarly termed, has created no little excitement both in town and the camp. It is thought that not less than forty Mexicans have been killed within the last five days, fifteen of whom, it is said, were killed in one day, and within the scope of one mile. From this you will see that the boys are determined to have and to take revenge for the assassination of their comrades. When it is known that no Mexican, since the commencement of the war, has been punished for outrages committed on the persons and property of American soldiers, and they have been numerous, many persons will look at the course pursued by the Louisville Legion in a light far from condemnation, and, whilst regretting the circumstances which have led to it, they will ask you the question, "Shall we rest quietly in our tents whilst the enemy is lying in ambush and murdering our comrades as they pass the roads?" Ever since the occupation of Matamoras by our troops the Mexicans have been cutting off our men, whenever they could be found in convenient places for the job, and the complement has been invariably returned generally two for one, and this too, in many cases, without regard to the Scriptures, giving out that it is "better to let ninety-nine guilty go than punish one innocent man." The first of these difficulties, in different places, find their origin in the Mexican disposition to rob, to accomplish which they will murder an American if it be only to get possession of the clothes upon his body. Retaliation is sure to follow, and in many cases the innocent is made to suffer for crimes committed by their guilty countrymen. This is a state of society deeply to be regretted, and no man in or out of Mexico would feel more pleasure in recording a termination of such proceedings; but I candidly believe that they will continue to exist as long as the difficulties between the two countries remain in the present unsettled state.

The trial of the Alcalde's son and others engaged in tampering with our men is set for to-morrow. I saw this young alcalde this morning in prison. He is a young and very interesting man, and was weighed down to the ground with irons, not that they fear his escape, but to deter others from following in his footsteps. At first it was thought that but few men were engaged in the business, but it is now clearly ascertained that many of the principal men in the place have had a finger in the pie, and since the first arrest many of the *first* families of Monterey have left, and the population of the place has decreased in that time nearly one thousand. The 7th regiment has lost many men by desertion, and I have since ascertained that the number I spoke of before (forty) as having deserted may be safely trebled, and all since the 25th September. The regulars have invariably gone to the enemy, but what few of the volunteers that have left us "*sans ceremonie*," have made tracks for a Christmas dinner in the white settlements. The friends of those arrested, particularly of the Alcalde, fear the worst, and if they were hung in the Plaza, as Gen. Taylor threatened, they would not be much surprised.

From Santa Anna.—The editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis* has been shown two letters from Mexico, one of which is from Santa Anna and the other from Almonte, to a friend in New York. The former writes from Saint Louis de Potosi on the 24th Nov., and is a contradiction of the report that he had gone to Victoria. He has no such intention and seems to have made up his mind with firmness and prudence.

He says "I believe firmly the probability of success is with us, (Mexico,)" and his whole letter bears the mark of dignity and patriotism.

He expresses his determination not to end the war but with honor to his country. Not otherwise important, the letter is curious as it was written for a private eye and not to be published.

Baltimore Patriot.

GENERAL SCOTT

Left New Orleans on the 23d ultimo for the seat of war. In noticing his departure, the "Delta" remarks that "he goes to Mexico with full powers to control the operations of our army there. If negotiations are opened with Santa Anna, the hero of Lundy's Lane will undertake the more difficult duties of the diplomatist. We trust that in this latter sphere he will be more successful than our previous negotiators. General Scott will proceed to Camargo and organize the forces there, and about the 15th January he will depart for Tampico, with such forces as can be drawn from the Rio Grande, and with such of the new levies as can reach him by that time. From Tampico he will take up the line of march to San Luis, and, effecting a junction with Taylor's force, he will commence the siege of San Luis with a force of 15 or 20,000 men.

If Santa Anna is disposed to peace, the terms will there be agreed upon; if he is determined to fight, then there will be a considerable explosion of "villainous salt-petre" about the walls of San Luis.

MR. CRITTENDEN—it is stated authoritatively—has declined to be one of the three Commissioners to negotiate, or force, a peace with Mexico.

The plan of making Mr. Benton a Lieut. Gen'l, also seems to halt somewhat, says the Baltimore Patriot, the Whigs and the Southern democracy being warmly opposed to it.

REPORTED DISASTER.—It is said at Washington that letters have been received there confirming the report that the Californians had killed 13 U. S. Marines, among them Lieut. Maddocks, at Los Angeles. It is doubtful, we still think.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.—ATTEMPTED BRIBERY IN IOWA LEGISLATURE.—Our readers will recollect that the State of parties in the Iowa Legislature is very close—the balance of power is in the hands of three Democrats elected as Independent candidates against the regular Locofoco candidates. The Assembly met, having to elect two Senators in Congress, and the St. Louis Republican gives the following statement:—

On the 10th instant, Mr. King, member from Keokuk county—and Whig, but representing a Locofoco county—rose in his place and asked leave to make a statement—which was granted. He then informed the House, that Mr. Marshall, a lawyer from Lee county, had been negotiating with him, from the second day of the session up to that time, to vote for General Dodge—that his first offer was a *suit of clothes* and $100 in cash, which was increased, as he held off for higher wages, to the promise of a "d—d fat office," and as "much money as he wished." He stated that Marshall told him "there was six thousand dollars there to secure Dodge's election," and that on Tuesday Marshall gave him fifteen dollars "to bind the bargain"—which he (King) by the advice of friends took. When King took his seat, Clark and Conce, Democratic "Possums," rose and stated that they, too, could "a tale unfold" whenever interrogated.

The House at once raised a committee to investigate the facts, and the Sergeant-at-Arms took Marshall into custody.

To give Mr King an excuse for voting for Dodge, a set of instructions were procured, directing him to vote for Democratic Senators. Mr King made allusion to these *instructions* in his speech—saying that every man who signed *them* "voted against him; that he "received his *instructions* at the ballot-box;" that he was "elected as a Whig," and should vote with his party.

We are promised an early *report* of the result of the investigation. If the charges are sustained, we think it ought to satisfy the people of Iowa, that Locofocoism has had sway long enough in that State.

[The House, which is Whig, fixed on the [illegible] ult. to elect U. S. Senators, but the Senate, Loco, refused to concur, and it is uncertain whether the election will be held this session.]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS

Dec. 31.—Steamer Henrietta, with Freight for J. H. & J. Martine, J. Brookshank, B. Rose & Son, D. McNeill & Co., J. G. Cook, J. Kyle, D. Breece, P. Taylor, H. Branson, A. Johnson & Co., J. H. Hall, S. T. Hawley, and R. M. Orrell, of this place; and for J. J. & J. C. Blum, T. R. Tate, J. Cowles, Gwynn & Hickerson, J. & W. Murphy, T. F. Prather, and Finley & Gordon, of the interior.

On Thursday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with 45 passengers, and freight for sundry persons.

Jan'y 3—Steamer William P. Moore, 22 hours from Wilmington, with 43 Passengers, and Goods for B Rose & Son, J. M Rose, H Branson, J & T Waddill, W Draughon, John D Williams, of this place; and Hon T Ruffin, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 24.—Brig Nonpareil from Cardenas; Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from N. York, E. S. Powell from do., Spartan from do., Marion from Little River, Joseph Lovet from Boston, New Globe from do. 27.—Brigs S. N. Gott from Guadaloupe, Osceola from do., Patridge from Martinique, Grandee from Havana, Vixen from St Vincent, Joseph Bryant from St. Thomas; Schr. Lenity from Martinique. 28.—Brg Antoinette from Charleston. 29.—Schr Mary F. Laitteich from New York. 30.—Schrs. Elizabeth from Ponce, Santee from Richmond, Va., Leesburg from Philadelphia, Franklin from Guadaloupe. 31—Br. schrs Prince Henry from Nevis and Vine from St. Kitts.

CROSS CREEK LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F.,
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1847.

RESOLVED, That the School under the patronage of this Lodge having expired, the Lodge deems it inexpedient to continue the same, and that the School Committee give public notice thereof. From the Minutes.

J. M. STEDMAN, Sec'y.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Richmond Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Alexander McDonald vs. James L. Vaughan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Vaughan, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James L. Vaughan to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or replevy, or this cause will be heard ex parte, and judgment had pro confesso.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence. This 10th Dec. 1846.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 44-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Amos Liles and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Elisha Parmenter, Needham Parmenter, and Henry L. Adcock.

Original Bill—to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Parmenter, Needham Parmenter, and Henry L. Adcock, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 43-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Thos. Waddill, John Waddill, and Jas. M. Waddill, *vs.* Joshua Allen and wife Caroline, Robert Lanier and wife Margaret, Matthew Waddill, and Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd, and others.

Supplemental and Amended Bill, to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Julia Ann Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Mary Jane Tomlinson, children of Richard Tomlinson and Nancy his wife; Thomas Tomlinson, Margaret Tomlinson, Jas. Tomlinson, Caroline Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Sydney H., children of James Tomlinson and Elizabeth his wife; Ann Jemima Hill, Emily Hill, Margaret Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert M. Hill, Caroline Hill, William Hill, and Mary Jane Hill, children of John Hill and Mary his wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

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* We regret that there is no artist here to make an engraving of these charts, which would so happily exhibit the contrast between the two acts.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 5, 1847.

THE NEW YEAR.—The Editor offers to his readers a hearty wish, that the New Year may be a happy and prosperous one to each one of them. This period possesses more than ordinary interest to the Editor of this paper. It is the anniversary of his assumption, in very early life, when inexperienced, poor, almost unknown and unfriended, of the responsible and arduous duties of the station which he has ever since filled. This week is the beginning of the *Twenty-third Year* of his Editorial life. He has just reason to be thankful for the extent of public confidence during that long period. And the past year he looks back upon with pride and pleasure. Since the Observer was enlarged to its present dimensions, just 16 months ago, it has received a *net gain* of *nearly three hundred subscribers*, and now has a larger subscription, it is believed, than any paper in the State, except that excellent Whig paper, the Raleigh Register.

The Editor has been not a little surprised and gratified at the number of his political opponents who have voluntarily become subscribers to the Observer within the last few months. As he can scarcely be accused of any abatement of his opposition to their party, he is disposed to construe their patronage as an indication, in some instances at least, that they approve the Observer's views of this Mexican war, and of the unconstitutional mode in which it was brought about. This is especially cheering, as indicating that *not all* of that party are disposed to endorse Mr. Polk's declaration, that to call in question the propriety of his conduct, is to afford "aid and comfort" to the enemy—is *Treason*. It is a redeeming sign, that whilst the Polk organs are reiterating this outrageous attack upon the liberty of speech and of the Press, and are endeavoring to fasten its odium upon the Observer, numbers of those who belong to Mr. Polk's party, are repudiating the charge, by contributing to sustain the Observer in the only patriotic course—the cause of right against power, of liberty against despotism. If any thing could add to the ridiculous figure cut by these Locofoco organs, which, with all their *exclusive patriotism*, are so little valued by the public that they can scarcely keep soul and body together, it is this fact, that their political friends not only read the Observer in preference, but actually subscribe and pay for it.

Many of his friends are aware, that within a few weeks past, the Editor of this paper has been strongly tempted to relinquish the Editorial Chair, to engage in a business promising less labor, less excitement, less collision with his fellow men, and larger pecuniary rewards. *It is but candid to say, that the inducements were so great as to determine him to accept of them.* But the difficulty of making the necessary arrangements in his business here, at first interposed obstacles, which have been magnified by a general expression of reluctance, on the part of his personal and political friends, to the movement. And now he takes pleasure in stating, that he has entirely abandoned the idea, and expects to live and die here, and probably to remain at the helm of the Observer, as long as life, or the public will, shall permit.

With this assurance, he enters cheerfully upon another year's duties—having made some arrangements which will enable him to devote more time than heretofore to Editorial labors.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—To the astonishment of all, *Edgecombe County* has actually raised a Company, which has the honor of being received as Company B, second only to the Company A, of Rowan. Gen. Louis D. Wilson, the Senator in the Legislature from that County, has been elected Captain, and has been duly commissioned as such.

Bladen has contributed 47 men, who are now in this place, to join the company forming here.

In Rockingham county, 12 or 13 volunteered.

At a very full muster of the two Regiments of Wake county, patriotic Addresses were delivered by both the Colonels, Manly and Pope, and by Adjutant Battle, Capt. Clark, Lieut. [illegible], and Mr. Wade of the House of Commons; after which, just *fifteen* persons stepped forward!

In Robeson county, the Lower Regiment, Col. Regan, turned out *four* volunteers, after a speech by Mr. Norment.

In Rutherford, Gen. Bynum made great efforts to raise a Company, but got only ten men.

The War Department has directed that all Companies formed West of Raleigh shall rendezvous at Charlotte, and all East at Wilmington.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.—We are requested to state, that the Henrietta Steam Boat Company intends to carry freight on as low terms as any other line or boat on the River.

It is right to mention here, especially in view of the constant efforts to depreciate our river, made by those who omit no opportunity to abuse our place and all that belongs to it, that the Henrietta Co's Steamer Evergreen failed to make a trip *only once* during the whole of the dry season of the past Summer and Fall; and that she has performed the trip with a load equal to 450 bales of cotton on thirty inches of water.

The Merchants' Co's new Boat Rowan is built upon the same principle of light draft, and when an alteration is made, as it soon will be, in the position of the Engine, she is calculated to run on as little water as the Evergreen. This is the kind of boats we have long wanted.

PROSPECTS OF OUR ROAD.—We have seen a letter from one of our citizens who has been spending some days in Petersburg, with opportunities of the best information, who writes that the people of that place are prepared to subscribe, not only largely, but very largely, to our Road, if the necessary arrangements can be made with the State in regard to the Gaston Road.

It only needs that we "pull altogether," to accomplish this great work. A little time will show whether we are to sink or swim.

STOPPING THE WAR.—Mr. Tibbatts, Locofoco, is said to have offered a resolution in the House, (which was ruled out of order by the chairman Mr Boyd), proposing that our operations and appropriations for the war shall be confined to blockading the Mexican ports, and fortifying and holding the territory already conquered; with a view to their permanent possession if Mexico shall not make overtures for peace before August next.

Hon. Messrs. Badger, of the Senate, and Dockery and Barringer of the House, will accept our thanks for public documents.

DEATH OF SENATOR BARROW.—This Senator from Louisiana died in Baltimore on the 29th ult. He was universally popular in the Senate, indeed it is stated that there was not so popular a man in Congress. The most remarkably feeling eulogies were pronounced in that body by his colleague, Mr. Johnson, and by three of the Senators opposed to him in politics, viz: Messrs. Benton, Breese, and Hannegan. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. B's most intimate friend, rose, but his feelings overpowered him, and he had to sit down.

Mr. Barrow was about 45 years of age, and has left a wife and three children, one of whom was with him when he died. Mr. B's mother was Miss Beck, formerly of this town, and many of whose relations still remain in this State. His disease is said to have been that of which Mr. Legare and Judge Story died, viz: involution of the bowels, of long standing.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—It is certainly a matter of astonishment that the urgent recommendation of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, of a tax during the war on Tea and Coffee, has not received the slighest notice from Congress or the Committee of Ways and means, during the month which has passed. The Union of the 31st, (evidently to *spur up* the Committee,) publishes the following letter:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1846.

Sir: Permit me most respectfully to call your attention to the views submitted in my last annual report in regard to imposing duties on tea and coffee.

These duties were suggested in view of the necessity of obtaining the loan therein proposed, and this department feels bound to communicate the opinion entertained by it, that, in the absence of these duties, it will probably be wholly impracticable to negotiate the loan on such terms as would be permitted by Congress.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES J. MCKAY,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Why does the Committee still hesitate? Ten days have passed since the letter was written, and no report yet. Six of the Committee are Locos, and three Whigs. The Union says there is "but one feeling among the democracy on the subject of the prosecution of the war." Why, then, is not that feeling manifested by the action of the Committee and Congress, all of which are decidedly "democratic"? Are they *afraid* to lay the taxes *necessary* to support the war of their own making? If so, they are not fit for the crisis.

WILMINGTON.—It seems that the Wilmington writers are determined to keep up the fire against the Metropolitan Road. At home or abroad, it is all one to them. They never omit an opportunity to do it an injury. True or false, it matters not, if it only seem to answer the one great object, of accomplishing their own scheme, and destroying ours. Of the false, a notable instance is furnished by "a letter from the Senior Editor" of the Wilmington Commercial, dated "Raleigh, Dec. 23," which says,—

"Intelligent persons here place little or no reliance upon the success of the Metropolitan enterprise. They have a Charter, and it is generally supposed that this is the consummation of all efforts in the cause."

We need not say, that all here know how utterly unfounded are these assertions of the Senior Editor. The "intelligent persons" are probably the Wilmington Lobby members. But that "it is generally supposed" that the charter is the consummation of all efforts in the cause of the Metropolitan Road, the Senior Editor can scarcely have persuaded himself. The thing is too absurd for any Wilmington man to *believe*, though one is found to *assert* it. He will discover in due time, that something more than a charter will be obtained.

In the same number of the Commercial we find another falsehood attempted. The impression has been produced in Wilmington, we understand, doubtless "for an object," that when the invitation was given to the Legislature to go to Wilmington, our Road bill *had passed*; and we find the same idea thus expressed in the Commercial:—

"This invitation was not given till after Charters for both Roads had been obtained, or so nearly so, that no possible doubt could be entertained of their passage, which was all that Fayetteville *asked for*, or *expected* of the Legislature."

Now, this is *not true!* The invitation was given and accepted on Saturday. Our road charter had *not* then passed, and we had information which led us to believe that its final passage was jeoparded, and that this invitation was one of the means adopted for the purpose of defeating it, in accordance with the wish and recommendation of the President of the Wilmington Road. That the plot did not succeed, we owe to the good sense and better feeling of the Legislature, which appears to have rightly appreciated all the indelicate, ungenerous, and selfish intrigues of the Wilmington President and his Lobby aids.

Since the above was written, we have received the Wilmington Chronicle, which, though full of "indignation" against us, expresses it in courteous language.

The Chronicle has somehow got the same notion, upon which it evidently lays great stress, that our bill had passed *before* the invitation was given to the Legislature to visit Wilmington. Here are its words:—

"Fayetteville had all that she asked and hoped for given her by the Legislature *before* the invitation to visit us was tendered to the members. She applied for a Rail Road Charter, and that had been granted, or as good as granted, so that we cannot perceive how any interest of hers could be affected in any wise by members of the Assembly coming to Wilmington. No march was therefore stolen on Fayetteville—or attempted to be; no advantage was taken—or sought to be taken of her."

The Editor of the Chronicle doubtless has a right to speak for himself and the Wilmington community generally, when he says that no advantage was sought to be taken of Fayetteville. We are quite ready to believe it of him and them. But he will pardon us if we pronounce the assertion entirely apocryphal as to the author of the Rail Road Report, of those who *managed* to keep that Report out of the papers, who *managed* to place it upon the desks of members, and who labored at Raleigh personally to induce the Legislature to refuse us a charter.

The only thing which we would now change in what we formerly said, is, that we ought to have given the credit of the *hospitable* invitation, to the Lobby members alone, and not to the people of Wilmington. We learn from the Chronicle, and from other sources, that the people of Wilmington knew nothing about it, until after it was given and accepted. With this slight variation, (if that may be called a variation which is only a more particular specification,) we are now ready to affirm our full belief in the truth of every word stated in the remarks which excited so much "indignation" in Wilmington. We believe that that invitation was concocted by the Wilmington Lobby members, for the purpose of promoting their own objects, and defeating ours. And we take the liberty of adding, that we believe the public out of Wilmington, (if we may be allowed to presume that there *is* any public out of Wilmington,) entirely concur in our opinion.

And now, if there be any more "indignation" to spare in Wilmington, we would respectfully suggest that it be expended on "Candor," and "Monitor," and the President of the Wilmington Road, who have excited and fostered a spirit of hostility and bitterness where no feeling but kindness existed until they commenced and so assiduously prosecuted their labors.

P. S.—The Commercial of Friday contains a communication addressed to us over the proper signature of the gentleman whose peremptory order to discontinue his paper we published last week. He avows himself the author of the articles signed "Monitor."

There is a material change for the better in his tone, as compared with those articles, though there is still enough that is objectionable. He says, for instance, that the Metropolitan Road was a scheme got up mainly by the Virginia interest, to rival and break down the Wilmington road and her prosperity; and that the people of Fayetteville could not but be aware, that they would injure Wilmington and the true interests of our State ten times as much as they could possibly hope to benefit themselves. *All of which we most emphatically and peremptorily deny.* It is totally unfounded. It is utterly untrue; and most grossly unjust to the citizens of this place.

In regard to one of the many statements derogatory to this town which he made anonymously as "Monitor," he now says, that several gentlemen second to none in the State for character, offer to certify to its truth. To which we reply, that we have denied the truth of that statement; that we have repeatedly informed "Monitor" that we have here the original subscription paper which *proves* its untruth; and we think that these "second to none" gentlemen have exercised only a reasonable degree of prudence *in not giving the certificate* which they *offer* to give, to a statement which can be so readily disproved.

How any man in his senses could have construed us as sneering at the hospitality of the people of Wilmington, and implying that they "always had an object to accomplish" by its exercise, passes our comprehension.

We trust that we may be allowed now to dismiss the subject.

Some surprize has been expressed at the appearance of articles in all the Raleigh papers, in favor of the connection of the Wilmington Rail Road, at Goldsborough, with the Gaston Road, at Raleigh. One of them recommends that the iron be taken up from Goldsborough to the Roanoke, and used in laying down a road to Raleigh. All this might seem very alarming to us who expect and desire aid from Raleigh and the Gaston and Petersburg Roads, if we did not understand where it comes from. But the finger of the Wilmington Lobby members is too plainly visible through it all to create any concern. They are too much interested in making any sort of a diversion against our Road, to let such a supposed advantage pass unimproved. Hence these movements. They need not concern us, if we be true to ourselves. Nobody will go (if he can help himself,) from Manchester down to Wilmington, thence to Goldsborough, and up to Raleigh. Our road from Camden to Raleigh, if we build it, as we ought to do, and must do, will render such a "circumbendibus" unnecessary.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 28th, nothing of special importance occurred.

On Tuesday, the Senate met and adjourned without even reading the Journal, out of respect to Mr. Barrow, whose death was just known in Washington.

On Wednesday, after the proceedings occasioned by the death of Mr. Barrow, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, nothing was done but to attend the funeral. Adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, Mr. Haralson introduced a resolution to refund to the States the expenses incurred in sending the volunteers to their places of rendezvous.

The debate on the Mexican War, was continued and brought to a close, and the resolutions to refer the President's Message to Committees, on which the debate had originated, were adopted.

Mr. Baker, a Whig member of Illinois, who has been with the Army in Mexico for six months past as Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteers, and who is about to return to the Army from his short visit, delivered the closing speech, which excited great attention. He spoke of the miserable squabbles which he found engaging the attention of Congress, whilst the gallant army was laboring, toiling, bleeding, suffering in a foreign land, enduring every privation that the want of pay, clothing, and every comfort could inflict. Many had not been paid in six months, and when paid his $7 a month, perhaps wasted by disease, he had to pay 50 cents for a pound of cheese, 25 cents for bacon, 20 cents for sugar, &c. The army needs more men and money, and they need them *now*. The whole force in Mexico, to guard an area of 500 miles long by 400 miles wide, inhabited by a hostile population, was only about 11,500 effective men. He believed that Mexico had been made stronger than ever by the victories we had gained—more heroic, more nationalized, more united. The war so far has not crippled her resources. That remains to be done. The advance should be made this Winter. The bones of nearly 2000 men now rest on the banks of the Rio Grande, who never saw an enemy. Of his own regiment of 830 men, nearly 100 have died, and more than 200 have returned shadows and skeletons to their homes—And such is true of the other regiments. The army should not be exposed to such destruction again. The necessary troops should be called for *now*, the supplies granted now, the advance made, if at all, now. He would say, that the war is to be ended gloriously by the end of April next, *or it is to be interminable*. He was not one of those who suppose that a nation is very easily conquered. It had been said, "A nation true to itself never was conquered." Mexico has a population of eight millions, scattered over a country more difficult to advance in and more easily defended than any in the world. The climate fights for them. The scantiness of products is in their favor. He cared not whether the war cost thirty millions or a hundred, whilst it lasted, it should be prosecuted with energy, and the comfort of the brave soldiers provided for. In the army we are all whigs and all democrats. Why, sir, I understand that Mr. Webster threw doubts on the justice of this war; his son has already mustered a company for the field, and I don't believe the younger Webster to be any better patriot than the elder. I understand that Mr. Calhoun did not vote on one important question connected with the war; his gallant son, at the head of the New York regiment, is panting for the field. From my own State, two whigs and two democrats command the regiments which Illinois has already sent; and in the storming of Monterey, the contest between whigs and democrats was not who should stay away, but who should be foremost in the fight. I understand, sir, that Mr. Crittenden—than whom no more gallant or valiant soldier is in the field—has sent two sons, the one in command of a company, and the other seeking glory on his own book, as his father found it in the war of 1812.—How, sir, can it be possible that we, who have been born upon the broad bosom of this country, can be otherwise than lovers of that country?

Mr. Baker went on further to describe the destitute condition of the army as a justification for the resolution which he proposed to offer, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized to cause to be delivered to any officer commanding a volunteer regiment, clothing for the men of the same, to be delivered to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, at the price which the said clothing has cost the Government; and that the amount so delivered to each shall be charged on the pay roll and deducted from his pay; and that such commanding officer shall be responsible that the said clothing shall be delivered to the soldiers of his regiment as aforesaid, or returned to the United States.

This resolution which Mr. B. said was written by the Sec'y of War, and met the approbation of Gen. Taylor, was forthwith passed *unanimously*, through its three readings.

The bill to admit Iowa into the Union as a State, was signed and is a law.

On Tuesday, Mr. Starkweather of Ohio moved a reconsideration of the resolution of Mr. Baker, adopted yesterday. In doing so, he spoke very severely of Mr. Baker, for receiving his pay, mileage, and stationary, as a Member of Congress, and his pay and travelling expenses as Colonel, all for the same time. A man thus receiving double or triple pay may be able to pay for clothes entrusted to him, but he should be also required to give security, as the regular commissaries have to do.

The resolution was reconsidered, 91 to 59, and was then referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Haralson, from the Military Committee, introduced a bill to increase the Army, by enlisting *ten* new Regiments, for five years or during the War.

Messrs. Hastings and Leffler, members elect from the new State of Iowa, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Barringer submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-route weekly from Salisbury, N. C., by way of Brinkle's Ferry to Troy, in Montgomery county, N. C., as reported in the post office bill of the last session of Congress.

Mr. Dockery submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a post-route from Albemarle, in the State of North Carolina, by Daniel Reap's and Morgan's Mills, to Clear Creek post office, and back by Thomas Rowland's.

On Wednesday, personal explanations were made by Messrs. Starkweather and Baker. Mr. Baker resigned his seat.

The resolution in relation to clothing for the army, was reported, with a provision for taking security, and was then adopted and sent to the Senate.

The usual resolutions of respect to Mr. Barrow were adopted.

On Thursday the funeral took place.

The House adjourned till Saturday.

On Saturday, Mr Wentworth, (Loco,) introduced a resolution "That it is inexpedient to levy any tax upon tea and coffee." And this *passed*, 115 yeas to 48 nays. Mr Sims of Missouri then offered a resolution, "That the people of the U. S. are too patriotic to refuse any necessary tax in time of war;"—which passed *unanimously*.

MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election in the two Congressional Districts which heretofore failed to make a choice, has resulted in large majorities for Messrs. King and Palfrey, Whigs; so that the entire Delegation of that State in the next Congress will be Whig.

Judge Douglass, now of the House of Representatives from Illinois, has been elected Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Semple,—both Locos.

ALMOST A DUEL.—There has been much apprehension of a duel between Messrs. Davis of Kentucky and Bailey of Virginia. In the course of the excited debate on the Mexican war, Mr. Bailey said some statement of Mr. Davis's was "*a lie*," and referred Mr. Davis for explanation to "elsewhere," which was understood as inviting a challenge, the more readily as they have long been unfriendly. Mr. Davis immediately had Mr. Bailey notified that he would go to Baltimore, where the duelling law of Congress would not prevent the giving or receiving a challenge. He accordingly went there with his second, Senator Barrow. But Mr. Bailey was arrested before he could get off and bound over to keep the peace. What will be the end of it, no one can say. Mr. Barrow was attacked with the disease of which he died, soon after reaching Baltimore.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, whilst a negro boy belonging to Joel Williams, Esq. of this county, was cutting wood, a younger brother of the boy ran up within reach of the axe, and was so severely cut in the head that he died within an hour.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, *January 2nd*, 1847.

The Inauguration of His Excellency, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, as Governor of the State, for the ensuing two years, took place in the Commons Hall, at 12 o'clock on yesterday, in the presence of both Houses of the Assembly, and one of the largest and most fashionable assemblages of citizens, of both sexes. Soon after the Senators had convened in the Hall of the House of Commons, Gov. GRAHAM appeared, accompanied by the Select Joint Committee, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, and after being appropriately received, His Excellency, previous to taking the Oaths of Office, delivered his Inaugural Address, which, though brief, was chaste, and eloquent, fully sustaining his high character for statesmanship, and exalted Patriotism. He began by expressing his gratitude to a generous constituency for a renewal of their confidence, in again calling him to the high and responsible office of Executive of the State, and then alluded to the respective Constitutional powers and obligations of the Executive and Legislative Departments thereof. He said, he deemed it not an inappropriate occasion, the end of one administration and the commencement of a new one, that these two branches of popular Government should enquire as to the actual position of affairs in the State:—The situation of our Finances and Revenue—the provision of suitable means to meet our liabilities and preserve the faith of the State—whether our system of Education is accomplishing the beneficent ends for which it was intended—that our Agricultural interests are properly encouraged, and facilities, suitable and commensurate to the wants and conveniences of that important portion of our constituency, readily and easily to reach a market, provided—are our mineral resources fully explored and developed—Is our militia system such as it should be, &c. &c. &c. Such an examination, said Gov. G. is due to the generous confidence reposed in us. It is not sufficient that we have a Republican Constitution, equal, as he believed, in wisdom of provision to any in the world, with mild and equal Laws, and a Representative Government—these are our inheritance from our fathers—and our own obligations are increased by their possession, to preserve and improve them to the utmost of our faculties. And he assured the Legislature, that whatever measures it might deem proper and requisite to engage in, to promote the weal of the State, would meet with his most hearty co-operation. The Governor, after throwing himself upon that indulgence and liberality which he had experienced in past services to the State, and humbly trusting in the protection and guidance of a superintending Deity, closed this excellent Address in something like the following solemn and impressive words:—"And on the Holy Oracles of God, as the witness of truth, I now take upon me the Oaths of loyalty to the Government, and fidelity and impartiality in my Official trust."

The Oaths of Office were then administered by Chief Justice RUFFIN; the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber; and the audience dispersed, highly delighted with the imposing ceremony they had just witnessed, and with the beauty and simplicity of our matchless form of Republican Government.

The Bill regulating the appointment of Field Officers of Regiment of Volunteers has now passed both Houses, and is the Law of the State.

It provides that the Field Officers shall be elected by a majority of the votes of all the officers and privates belonging to the Regiment, by ballot.

With due deference to the "congregated wisdom of the State," I must say, that I consider the provisions of this Act entirely unsuited to the present emergency. For instance,—we are to have *two* places of Rendezvous—Wilmington and Charlotte, near 300 miles apart. Well now, suppose five of the Companies are at Charlotte and five at Wilmington—one candidate may receive a small vote at Charlotte, and perhaps receive nearly an unanimous vote at Wilmington, or, *vice versa*,—or, there may be several candidates, and *no one* may get a majority of the whole number of votes; then, at least a fortnight must elapse before these facts may become known at the two places of Rendezvous, and another election held, which may result as in the first effort—and thus, a month or two may be lost, before an election can be effected, and before the Captains of the Companies can furnish the Certificate required, to enable the Governor to issue Commissions. I therefore adhere to the position assumed in my last, that in the *present* instance, it would have been far better, to have left these Officers to Legislative or Executive appointment, by which means, as good, if not better Officers could have been secured, the organization of the Regiment much more speedily effected, and no delay occasioned in their embarkation. But as old father Ritchie was wont to say—"*Nous verrons.*"

On Thursday, the two Houses proceeded to the election of six Trustees of the University, when the Tellers reported the election of only *two*, viz: D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, and J. A. Gilmer, of Guilford.

On Friday, John Kerr, of Caswell, and Walter F. Leak, of Richmond, were chosen, leaving *two* to be elected.

The Bill in favor of Junoluskee, the Indian Chief, of which I gave you the provisions two weeks ago, passed its third reading in the Senate on Thursday, and is now a Law.

Leave of absence was granted, on the same day, to Gen. Louis D. Wilson, Senator from Edgecombe, who leaves to take command of the Volunteer Company raised in that County for the Mexican War. Mr. Francis then introduced a highly complimentary Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sense of that body of his dignified and patriotic service, in the Senate, &c. which passed *unanimously*.

The Resolution, authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow from the Banks, the Literary Fund, or the Internal Improvement Fund, the sum of $100,000, which is requisite, or a part of it, to meet the Bonds given by the State, and which fell due on yesterday, has passed both Houses, and the faith of the State is secured, there being no advocate in all her borders, for that "abominable, detestable and degrading doctrine of Repudiation;" as Mr. Washington eloquently expressed himself on Thursday, in urging the passage of the Resolution.

The resolution for enclosing the Capitol Square, which passed the Senate on Wednesday last, has been rejected in the House, on its third reading—and so that beautiful Square is to remain another two years, for a camping ground for wagoners.

The preamble and resolution for equipping the Volunteers for Mexico, was taken up in the Senate on Friday, and after several ineffectual attempts to amend, divide &c. it passed its third reading, and was forthwith sent to the House for concurrence.

SENATE.—Thursday, Dec. 31.—The bill for the better regulation of the Militia of the State passed its 2d reading and was ordered to be printed. A number of private bills passed their third readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Besides unimportant business, the resolution to authorise the Treasurer to borrow $100,000, was taken up, discussed, and passed its three several readings forthwith.

SENATE.—Jan'y 1.—Mr Boyd introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of conferring upon any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in vacation, or the Judges of the Superior Courts, the power to examine and grant Licenses to applicants to practice Law in the Courts of this State.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House to witness the Inauguration of Gov. Graham, after which a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Wilmington to borrow $200,000, was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow, (Saturday.) Several private bills and resolutions passed their third readings, and were ordered to be Enrolled, (among which I notice one in favor of R. S. McDonald, Clerk of the County Court of Richmond.)

In the House of Commons, to-day, nothing of interest transpired, except what I have mentioned above.

No day has yet been agreed upon by the Legislature for adjourning *sine die*, but I do not think it can possibly take place before about the 15th. Some say the 10th, but I do not think they can, by any means, get through with the business on hand by that day. JUNIUS.

By this Morning's Mail.

RALEIGH, January 4, 1847.

The House of Commons, on Saturday evening, by a large vote, (something like 60 to 44) as I felt well assured they would do, after taking into consideration the almost utter impracticability of carrying out, in the present case, the provisions of the Bill regulating the election of Field Officers for Regiments called into the service of the United States, agreed, on motion of Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, to reconsider the vote of Friday, by which the Bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Chunn then introduced a Resolution, that the two Houses proceed on Monday (to-day) to the election of the necessary Field Officers for the Regiment now raising in the State. This passed its first reading, and will doubtless pass its other two readings early this morning, and be hastened through the Senate, unless some motion is made to give the appointment to the Governor, which, I think, would prevail, as I have heard several Democratic Members say, that they wish the Governor *had* appointed these officers in the outset, as they believe that had this been done when the requisition was first made, the Regiment would have been complete long since. Indeed, you will see, that the motion to reconsider has been made by a Democrat, and after all the "*Standard's*" twattle about the *undemocratic* way of appointing them in any other mode than by the Regiment itself, they (the Democrats) are the first to move to take it away from them. I do not condemn the motion—it is right and proper, and I hope the Officers will be forthwith appointed either by the Legislature or the Executive,—but will that *consistent* sheet apply the lash to his own friends, for doing that which he was only afraid the Whigs wished to do?

In the Senate on *Saturday*, Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill, to incorporate the Henrietta Steam Boat Company: Referred.

The Bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to borrow $200,000, passed its 2d reading, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Bill amendatory of an Act passed in 1844—'45, incorporating the Carthage Male and Female Academies, in the County of Moore, passed its second and third readings.

A large amount of other business was transacted, but nothing of general interest *finally* acted on.

In the House of Commons on *Saturday*, Mr Waddell, of Chatham, presented a Resolution concerning the Cape Fear Navigation Company, which passed first reading.

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Cumberland, and Giles Mebane, of Orange, were elected Trustees of the University, which completes the number required to be chosen.

The Bill granting a further credit on the Bonds of the State for the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Co. and on the debts due the State and Literary Fund, by said Company, after considerable debate, was lost by a vote of 87 to 13. A motion to reconsider, prevailed, and an amendment was offered, which passed its second reading, striking out nearly all the original Bill, which granted an extension of ten years, and providing for the payment of the interest annually, and a *renewal* of the Bonds every two years. In this shape, I think the Bill will pass, though it is doubted by some.

A Resolution was introduced, for adjourning *sine die* on the 11th—which was disposed of by being made the special order for that day. I have no idea they will get away before this day fortnight.

From conversations which I have held with Members of both parties, since I began this letter, I can see that there is a feeling prevalent among them *decidedly favorable* to giving the selection of the Field Officers of the Regiment in the present case to the Executive, and I am greatly mistaken if this be not the conclusion of the matter, after all that has been said and done to the contrary.

Yours, JUNIUS.

[A letter from a Member, dated yesterday, indicates that the bill will again pass as at first, giving the election to the officers and privates.]

We learn also, that on Saturday Mr Gilmer introduced a bill to make the capital of the Gaston Road $800,000, the old stockholders of the Road to have $400,000 of the stock, on condition that they subscribe $200,000 to extend the road South. This was referred to the Internal Improvement committee, who it is said will report favorably.—This would be a magnanimous measure towards the old stockholders, who lost their whole investment in this public work; and, by ensuring the completion of the road, it would make the *part* retained by the State worth more than the *whole* now is. The measure will receive a strong vote.

The Finance committee is about to bring in a bill to increase the revenue, by taxing Lawyers & Doctors, pleasure carriages, watches, notes, judgments, and 6 per ct. stocks, (⅛ of 1 pr ct. on these last,) and to increase tavern tax to $8.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 4.

Mr. Hale: The Standard, which was issued on last Wednesday, contains the card of Mr Flemming of Yancey, in reference to a personal difficulty with Mr. Rayner; to which is appended the certificate of two Commoners, to the effect that Mr. R. was armed to the teeth. This publication contains the *truth* unquestionably but by no means the *whole truth*; and is therefore calculated, as it may be designed, to convey a false impression—the impression that Mr. R. was armed and that Mr F. was not. It would seem, too, that this was the design of the certificate, and if so, Mr. F. certainly knew that *he* was armed with a bowie knife, as I believe at least one of the *certifiers* did also. If it be a matter of any import,—and I judge it must be considered so by at least some Democrats, from what the last Carolinian contains,—in justice to *truth* I will state, that Mr. Flemming had a *bowie knife* "sticking *six* inches out of" *his bosom*, on the same occasion. This I know to be so, for I saw it, and I defy its contradiction. This, too, is a little of *chivalry*!

AN EYE WITNESS.

At an Election for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, held yesterday, the following were elected to serve the ensuing year:

Dr. THOS. N. CAMERON, Magistrate of Police.

Comm'rs—Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. George McMillan.
3. Joseph Arey.
4. George McNeill.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. Thos. S. Lutterloh.
7. William Warden.

From twenty to twenty-five members of the General Assembly arrived here on last Thursday evening from Raleigh, for the purpose of passing Christmas with the good people of Wilmington. A Ball was got up at Masonic Hall on Friday evening by the citizens in compliment to their welcome guests, and on Saturday the Steamer Vanderbilt went down the river on an excursion with a large party on board, including the gentlemen of the Legislature. We trust they may remember their trip to this end of the State with pleasurable sensations.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

[The Journal says that the number of Members was 12 or 15.]

Fire.—On Friday morning last between 3 and 4 o'clock, the dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. Jeremiah Nichols, on Red Cross Street, were entirely destroyed by fire, and also some of the furniture of the house. The fire broke out from the kitchen. Mr. Nichols had $1000 insured on his house.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 17th ult., by —— Everitt, Esq., Mr. JAS. THAGOT to Miss NANCY WEST.

In Sampson county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Wilson Cooper, Mr. GEORGE McCLAIN to Miss ELIZABETH A. DAWSON, daughter of Wm. Dawson.

At Solemn Grove, Moore county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Arch'd Smith, Mr. MALCOM McNEILL to Miss FLORA A. J. BUCHAN, daughter of Arch'd Buchan, Esq.; all of Moore.

In Sampson county, on the 23d ult., by Blackman Cox, Esq., Mr. JOAB B. COX to Miss SUSAN ELIZABETH JOHN BRYAN, eldest daughter of Gen. Harry Bryan. Also, in the same county, by Joel Hines, Esq., Mr. MICHAEL KING to Mrs. POLLY ANN BREWER.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JAMES M. SWANN, of Brunswick county, to Miss ANNA JANE RESTON, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday morning last, THOMAS L. HYBART, Esq., for more than 20 years a highly respected Member of the Bar of this place, recently County Solicitor, and formerly a Member of the Legislature from this town. The deceased was a gentleman of noble and generous traits of character—warm and sincere in his friendship—scrupulous in his dealings, and candid and undisguised in his intercourse with others.

In Charlotte, on the 15th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH MASON, in the 65th year of her age. And on the 21st, Mrs. LILLIS OATES, wife of Brawley Oates.

In Wilmington, on the 25th ult., Mr. ROGER MOORE, aged 38 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 5.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a [illegible]
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 37½
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9½ a 10	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$2 50
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			16 "

REMARKS.—No change to notice in prices of Produce. Cotton 9 50 to 9 80. Flour 4½ a 5.—Corn 50. Oats 30 to 37½. Sack Salt 2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine sells at $2; 5 to 600 bbls sold during the week. Tar 1 20, none on market. Flooring Boards very dull at 7 50 to 8. Wide dull at 6 to 6 50. Scantling dull at 4 50 to 5 25. Timber 4 50 to 7; some extra has sold at 8 to 8 50. A lot Red Oak staves, dressed, sold at $14, and Rough at $6. Bacon 7 to 8. Corn from Store 70. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50.

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 30.

No change except in Cotton, which rose to 8¾ to 10—principal sales 9¼ to 9½.

At New York, Cotton firm, at 10 to 11¼ for Uplands. Flour dull at 5 50 to 5 56. Corn 72 to 82.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Carriage Springs and Axles.
A NEW supply just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,
A SUPERIOR article,—7 hogsheads and 3 tierces, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish Turpentine makers with five thousand empty barrels in perfect order. Those who wish to purchase will please leave a memorandum of the number of barrels they will require.
T. S. & C. LUTTERLOH.
January 5, 1847. 44-3w.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.
For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber requests that all, who are indebted to him will come forward and settle before the 15th of January 1847, and save him the trouble of collecting by law.
P. MONTAGUE.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 1w

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)
A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArns Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Important Information to all Merchants.
PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c.
The most extensive manufacturers are
SLEEPER & FENNER,
Who have prepared the largest and best assortment of
Silk Parasols and Parasolettes
Ever offered to the merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F. per mail, shall be convinced, that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.
Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house.
126 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-7w

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of the late Peter McKellar, hereby request all persons having claims against the Estate, to produce them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JOHN McKELLAR,
LAUCHLIN McKELLAR,
Executors.
Dec. 14, 1846. 44tf

The Nautilus (Mutual) Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.
THE Trustees have determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per ct. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.
Each person insured participates in the annual profits.
The undersigned, Agents for this Company in Fayetteville, N. C., will be happy to furnish the requisite information, Forms of Application, &c., to all who desire to insure.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 16tf

CALENDAR FOR 1847.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
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MAY							1
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	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
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JULY					1	2	3
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AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
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OCTOBER						1	2
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	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
DECEMBER				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of January 1847.—

A—Kendrick Asnorth, Mitchell Anderson, Philip P. Adams.

B—Henry Bagwell, F. Blackman, Dan'l Butler, N. Brady, William Brown, Wm. Bell, Duncan Buie, John R. Pedsole, Dr. B. Burns, Elizabeth Brown, Wm. Burnett, Benj'n Bigelow.

C—Elder S. D. Collins, Jas. Campbell, John N. Campbell, Henry Chambers, Malcom Clark, Caperton & Crump.

D—Mager Dennis, Eliza Davis, H. M. Dawson, John Dupree, Margeret E. Dawkins.

E—David Evans, John Ellis.

F—Martha Franklin.

G—Alfred Goodman, John A. Gilchrist, Betsey Gilmore, John Gulick, Clemmons Goodman.

H—Joel Horn, Wm. L. Hall, Richard Holt, Jonathan Howell.

J—Isaac Jones, James Jordan, Josiah Johnson, Dr. Jas. N. Ingram, John P. Johnston.

L—Martha A. Lee, —— Lombard, Esq., Ann Lord.

M—H. C. Mercell, Anthony Mason, Charles Meacham, Dan'l A. Maloy, Wm. Murdoch, James Mitchell, John Munroe.

Mc—Arch'd McCrenie, Issabella McSwain, Bluford McDaniel, Malcom McDonald, Mary E. McAllister, Malcom McPherson, Wm. L. McLearnid, E. S. McIver, D. B. McLauchlin, Mary McDougald, N. A. McFarland, Eliz'th J. McLeran, Robert McNeill, Daniel McDaniel, —— McCalpin, John McCorquodale, Dan'l McDonald, Elizabeth McLearnid, Alfred McLellan.

N—Thos. Nunnelly.

O—John Ochiltree.

P—Elizabeth A. Powers, William Page, Mary H. Pearce, Wm. J. Pharris, Ellen Pate.

R—Lucy G. Richardson, Ashley Ramplington, Nancy Richardson, P. R. Richard.

S—B. Sellers, Wm. Strickland, Mary Sewell, Mrs. E. A. Smith, John Smith, Wm. J. Smith, Hezekiah Scovil, David Sykes, C. C. Sutten.

T—Jacob C. Taylor.

V—John Vanderbilt, Jr.

W—Jas. M. Williams, Robert Wilson, Neill Watson, Eliz'th Williamson, Sarah Williamson, C. D. Wacker, Wm. Wade, Dan'l Williams, Susannah Worrell.

Y—John Yarborough.

44] JOHN MACRAE, Postmaster.

A CARD.
ALL persons having claims against J. Waddell Jr. will please present them for pay; and those indebted to him previous to April, 1846, will please call and pay, or he will be under the unpleasant necessity of enforcing the collection.
January 4, 1847. 44-3w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having, at the December Term of the court of Pleas for Cumberland county, 1846, taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Constant Johnston, hereby requests all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims, to present them, proved according to law; or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
MARIA JOHNSON, Adm'x.
January 4, 1847. 44-3w

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.
8000 ACRES superior LAND for Turpentine, Tar and Timber, on Big Rockfish and Puppy Creek, 12 to 15 miles South of this place. On the premises are two or three good Mill sites. Rafts can go down either stream the most of the year. There has been no timber cut on these lands. A distillery could be put up to great advantage. Turpentine is made a short distance off, which the makers would be pleased to have a home market for. To a purchaser for the whole tract, a great bargain would be given; say about one-half its value. Also several small parcels of land near this place.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1847 44-3w

$40 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro man JAKE. He is a low, black, thick set boy, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, weighs one hundred and forty-five or six pounds, talks slow, aged about 40. He may have been decoyed off by some white person, as some of his relations have gone to the West. He left on the 25th inst. with a pass to go to Wm. Kirby's, and he wore away a black fur hat, a black cloth overcoat with velvet collar, black sattinet pants, dark colored vest, jeans coat, and took a blue cloth coat with him. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Wadesborough, or Twenty-five Dollars if lodged in any Jail so I get him again. He formerly belonged to Thomas Waddill of Fayetteville, N. C. He got him of James H. Martin, or Jas. H. Marten's Estate, of this county.
GEO. S. HUBBARD.
Wadesboro', Anson co., Dec 30, 1846. 44tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon [illegible] quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of the Cumberland Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 6th of January. The Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal of the Session, [illegible] of the Institute, and the public [illegible] assured that the instruction will [illegible] to be faithful and efficient.

By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 12, 1846. 41-4w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS, [illegible] for the present [illegible] Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

[illegible]

Mrs. HART has return- [illegible]

[illegible]

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

W [illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

T [illegible]

J. D. WILLIAMS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

T [illegible]

JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
JAMES McGEARY.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

NEW FIRM.

T [illegible]

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

[illegible]

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

[illegible] Axes, Bar Lead, [illegible] Salts, Copperas, [illegible] Bagging, Rope, &c. [illegible] exchanged on the [illegible] for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE.
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

[illegible] Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

[illegible] Caraway, William T. Caraway, [illegible] and others, vs Joseph Birch, Adam [illegible] and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby [illegible] Louisa, Moses Barber and wife [illegible], Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor, [illegible] Caraway, James Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway.

Petition for settlement of Estate of Tristram T. Caraway.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Birch, [illegible] and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, James Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the [illegible] Monday in January next, [illegible] or demur, [illegible]

Witness, Northeet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, [illegible] Monday in October, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C'k.

[Pr. adv. $4 20] 39-6w

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

- 50 hhds. MOLASSES,
- 10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
- 10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
- 80 bags Rio Coffee,
- 24 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
- 25 ditto American Brandy,
- 12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
- 50 kegs Nails,
- 25 ditto Powder,
- 20 ditto Blasting Powder,
- 30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
- 20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
- 18 coils Bale Rope,
- 50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am now [illegible] at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

T [illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

[illegible] HALL & JOHNSON

[illegible]

HALL & JOHNSON

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL [illegible]

JOHN H. HALL [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

W [illegible]

DANIEL CLARK.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

[illegible] New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold [illegible] lower than any [illegible] judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Perry's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly [illegible] promptitude [illegible] in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is perhaps no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, [illegible]

[illegible] at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

MONUMENTAL

Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. [illegible]

George Riley.

HAVING [illegible] the North [illegible] of good and silver Lever Watches, [illegible] Silver Watches, [illegible] of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, [illegible] and gold Keys, [illegible] Silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, [illegible] Rogers' [illegible] Knives, [illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, [illegible]

W. PRIOR.

CANDIES.

A [illegible] CANDY [illegible]

W. PRIOR.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation [illegible] containing **900** [illegible]

J. E. NELMS.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber [illegible] Agent [illegible] ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, [illegible]

ÆTNA COMPANY [illegible] **$250,000.**

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE [illegible] GENERAL ASSORTMENT [illegible]

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

[illegible] United States.

[illegible] Work, as we are determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

[illegible] REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice [illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 24, 1845. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

[illegible] 7tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alexis Dubois, [illegible] in Robeson county, and on [illegible] Lumber River, the different surveys including

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and [illegible]

[illegible] can be obtained by [illegible] James C. Dobbin, Esq. [illegible] Esq. Attorneys at Law.

[illegible]

[illegible] to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

REMOVAL

AND

NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof buildings, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boys and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany [illegible] Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Pumps; [illegible] Fire Cheese; Alum [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] BACON.

[illegible] Thomastown LIME.

[illegible] all kinds of Produce.

[illegible] the Forwarding and [illegible]

J. & T. WADDILL.

[illegible] 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works.

For Sale. Apply to E. J. HALE.

Dec. 9. [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810—Capital [illegible]

THIS Agency [illegible] Insurance Office for [illegible] Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills and Factories, against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Prest.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. [illegible]

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office [illegible] Briggs', adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 26, 1846. 24-1y

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States—[illegible] Control of Trustees [illegible] Reserved Guarantee Capital [illegible] now open at the office [illegible] Wall street, and at the West [illegible] Court and street, where copies [illegible] and places of business may be [illegible] will be received by the [illegible]

[illegible] Agents required by the [illegible] business, having [illegible] with a few days [illegible] the most distinguished [illegible] of the State.

[illegible] into the Company [illegible] when notice will be given [illegible] Trustees.

The Constitution of this Company has been [illegible] and in pursuance of the enumerated [illegible] rights, and inalienable [illegible] privileges forever secured to the people of the United States, by the express [illegible] of the American Constitution, irrespective of all common or unconstitutional laws, and independent of all legislative control, restrictions, [illegible] whatever under all personal, legal, or [illegible] whatever of its members and [illegible] is positively limited to the premiums [illegible] by "special limited contracts," [illegible] under any *legislative* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those [illegible] and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and middling classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, over and above the premiums, for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for [illegible] losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

[illegible]

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex-Governor ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C. Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C. New York.
CHRISTOPHER STRYKER, Esq. of Orleans county, and
ANDREW S. POND, Esq. of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and [illegible] every way surpassing any legislative chartered Company in the country, and upon a [illegible] by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BALCH, Special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization.

New York, Oct. 10th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and [illegible] six per cent. interest is [illegible] and above all usual losses, by [illegible] of its *ten to twenty thousand* insured members, which will in a few [illegible] extent of their premiums, beyond which [illegible] in any event, either for debts [illegible] affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any [illegible] stocks.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.

H. POTTER, Agent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, 44 inch,
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.
B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 27, 1846. 39tf

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Biggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash. J. L. BRYAN.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the last week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 65tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC, Farmers and Planters' [illegible] Wholesale and retail by E. J. HALE.

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session in this Institute will commence on Monday, [illegible] January, 1847, under the [illegible] Joseph [illegible] College.

The Female [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rates of Tuition [illegible] Session of five months [illegible] $6, $8, $12 50. In the Female [illegible] $15, [illegible] $2. Board [illegible]

A. C. McNEILL, Prest.

Carthage, Dec. [illegible] 41-4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber [illegible] Court of Pleas [illegible] of Cumberland County [illegible] as Administrator [illegible] Carleton [illegible] persons having claims against the said Estate [illegible] present them [illegible] and all persons indebted [illegible]

CARLETON J. CAMPBELL.

Cumberland county, Dec. 11, 1846. 41-5w

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, vs Malcom D. McNeill and Martha R. his wife, John J. Alston and others, heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston is a non-resident of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, and Martha H. Alston, vs Malcom D. McNeill, Adm'r of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, one of the heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50] 41-6w

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

[illegible] **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto.
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S
OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE [illegible] INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. [illegible] EVACUATION [illegible]

[illegible] the BLOOD is the LIFE. If it ever becomes impure it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, *all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores,* and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homœopathist deals out [illegible], the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] McALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore [illegible]

[illegible]

SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, [illegible] CONSUMPTION, [illegible] HEADACHE, [illegible] COLD FEET, [illegible] In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tetter, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, [illegible] Pains, [illegible] BURNS, [illegible] Pimples, [illegible] WORMS, [illegible] RHEUMATISM, [illegible] SCALD HEAD, [illegible] CORNS, [illegible] Keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of [illegible] hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction, [illegible] of the United States, [illegible] counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by SAMU. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags [illegible] Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the [illegible] of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. [illegible]

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27th, 1846. [illegible]

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods, embracing a great variety: Calicoes, [illegible] fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle Blankets, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serges, Suspenders; Muslin DeLaines and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLaine in the piece, Ombre, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine the stock, qualities and prices.

[illegible] Hay Mount, next [illegible] Briggs' Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 14, 1846. [illegible]

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—[illegible]

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. [illegible]

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly constructed, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and the quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third the water, and run well in back water with a less head. The speed of the Saw is increased [illegible] the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howard.	John L. Fairley.
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bazeman.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Beantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Purvin.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW.	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Dr. Faucks.	DUPLIN.
LENOIR.	Lewis Herring.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	Daniel Moore.
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf